

Another Abrupt Departure by Yeltsin Puts Diplomatic Gains at Risk

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia made another characteristically abrupt retreat from public life Monday, this time stirring a sense of mystery and diplomatic risk on the eve of the Mideast conference here of leading nations whose economic aid he has been courted.

Yeltsin canceled all meetings for two days and left Moscow to focus on domestic problems and a forthcoming foreign mission, according to the office of the president. He has disappeared previously on sudden retreats that caused world anxiety about the stability of this troubled nation and its leader.

Among his canceled appointments was a meeting with Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe of Japan, one of the richest of nations whose economic aid Mr. Yeltsin has been seeking. The Interfax news agency said that Russian Foreign Ministry officials were insisting that Mr. Yeltsin's decision to miss the meeting and leave the city was due mainly to other pressing issues and not to frustration at Japan's linking of foreign aid to its demand that the Kuril Islands, which it lost to the Soviet Union after World War II, be returned.

In a previous sudden disappearance, Yeltsin officials said that a "minor" heart disorder needed tending to but that he was in good physical condition. In some of his most recent tours on state and Commonwealth business, members of the Soviet press entourage have gossiped that he seemed to be drinking heavily at times. The office of the 60-year-old president has repeatedly rejected this gossip. Mr. Yeltsin himself, strapping and ebullient, has been the best defense against such rumors as he often puts in long public days wrangling with the parliament and traveling the republic.

Mr. Yeltsin had not been expected to play an active role in the two-day Mideast peace conference opening Tuesday, a meeting conducted on the foreign ministers' level. But arriving foreign observers remarked on a certain crudity of timing in his announcement that he suddenly must leave Moscow. They noted as well his missed opportunity to extend a personal welcome in the interests of the economic needs of Russia and the other members of the Commonwealth that have been lobbying for foreign aid.

Nissan Chief Lashes Out at Detroit Over Trade Dispute

Combative Tone Raises Doubts on Continuing A Dialogue With U.S.

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In combative tones that reflected the increasingly angry dialogue between Japan and the United States, the head of Japan's automakers said Monday that it was "incomprehensible" that Detroit had not accepted Tokyo's offer to buy \$19 billion more in American-made automobile parts, and said Japanese executives "have no intention" to meet again with the Big Three to discuss the issue.

Experts say 'buy American' isn't necessarily the answer to U.S. economic woes. Page 3.

initiative, the normally cautious-sounding Japanese executive said that he was particularly disturbed that after returning to the United States, "the Big Three and other business leaders made remarks that indicate anti-Japanese emotions."

Mr. Kume suggested Monday that further meetings like the one earlier this month would pose antitrust problems — though presumably the first meeting faced the same problems — and suggested that the two groups of automakers had little more to say to each other.

Mr. Kume reserved his harshest words for Lee A. Iacocca, the head of Chrysler Corp., who has given several speeches calling for an all-out national effort to beat back what he has termed the imminent "colonization" of America by Japanese industry.

"In the international business arena, Mr. Iacocca's behavior and comments are outrageous and insulting to us," Mr. Kume said. "I can't tolerate his saying that the Japanese government is a liar."

Mr. Kume was referring to charges by Mr. Iacocca and others last week that Japan was backing away from what some U.S. officials called a "commitment" to double their purchases of American auto parts by 1994 and to sell many more American cars in Japan.

But Japanese officials, both in government and industry, have consistently referred to those figures as "targets," and said that meeting them will require major efforts by American companies to meet Japanese quality standards and to reduce costs.

Mr. Kume's sharply worded comments underscored how quickly the tone of the American-Japanese dialogue has shifted in recent weeks.

Reacting to a series of events in the United States — from Los Angeles's cancellation of a contract with a Japanese company to build a commuter rail line to the introduction of protectionist legislation in Congress — Japanese executives are shedding their traditional reluctance to express anger at their major trading partner.

The kind of continuous, blunt terminology being used in public now to describe the shortcomings of American business would have been difficult to imagine a year ago.

For example, in recent weeks several Japanese auto executives have expressed the view that the Big Three, in traveling to Japan, had no desire to open the Japanese market to more American cars — a step that would require billions of dollars of new investments by American industry.

Instead, many here believe that the real intent of the trip was to create a political atmosphere that will make it easier to pass protectionist legislation in Congress, limiting the market share of Japanese-brand cars regardless of whether they are made in the United States.

Japanese officials have also been more willing to describe their own unhappiness with the quality of American parts. Executives hasten to add that fulfilling the agreement depends on vast improvement in the quality of American goods.

Even today, after improvements, there is a See SQUABBLE, Page 10

Moscow Talks: Makeup of PLO Team Is First Impediment

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — On the eve of the Moscow Middle East peace conference, Palestinian negotiators finally decided Monday to send a delegation to participate but insisted on including in their team Palestinians who were unacceptable to Israel and the Russian and American co-sponsors.

The 11-member Palestinian delegation, which was named by the Palestine Liberation Organization and led by Faisal Husseini, who is from East Jerusalem, arrived late Monday night and was closeted with Russian and U.S. officials in an effort to sort out who would take part and who would not.

Tuesday's conference, most of which is being paid for by Saudi Arabia since the Russians are strapped for cash, was part of the peace process begun in October in Madrid.

While Madrid brought together Israel and its immediate Arab neighbors to settle their long-standing territorial disputes, the Moscow conference will bring together Israel and more than 20 other Arab, European and Asian nations to discuss broad regional issues. These will include arms control, water, environment and economic development.

Whether all or only a few of the Palestinian negotiators take their place at the conference's opening session Tuesday, the talks will mark a series of "firsts" in Middle Eastern diplomacy and in international relations.

For the first time ever, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other Arab states of the Gulf will be entering into a set of direct negotiations with Israel.

For the first time, North African states — Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania — will sit down for talks involving the Israelis.

For the first time, Japan and China, which just established diplomatic relations with Israel, will participate in Middle East peace negotiations.

And for the first time, Russia's foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, will preside at the conference along with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who will assume the role previously held by the Soviet foreign minister at a major international meeting.

The Russians and Americans are insisting that the Palestinians be represented at the Moscow conference by the same sort of delegation that represented them in Madrid: a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, in which there are no Palestinians from Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem. See TALKS, Page 2



OPENING FIRE — South African police firing rubber bullets and tear gas Monday at demonstrators at Enaterdale, a mixed-race town, where residents were protesting a cutoff of utilities services. Elsewhere, an African National Congress leader accused President Frederik de Klerk of having full knowledge of death-squad activities. Page 6.

U.S. Praises Speed of Disarmament in New Republics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The former Soviet republics are exceeding expectations in dismantling their battlefield nuclear weapons, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

The official was traveling with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who arrived in Moscow on Monday for a two-day conference designed to ease Arab-Israeli tensions.

"We have some real responses to the concerns that we had," said the official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "They are making more rapid headway than would have been surmised."

While Washington seemed pleased with Russian progress on its nuclear weapons, in Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl threatened to cut aid for former Soviet republics that embark on big military buildups.

Mr. Kohl also recommended that Western nations help pay nuclear experts of the former Soviet Union to keep them from selling their knowledge to other countries, presumably as long as there is no military expansion.

The republics set rapid timetables for dismantling the weapons and gave the United States target dates. They also sought technical help in destroying weapons, for which the U.S. Congress has appropriated \$400 million.

Some of the artillery shells, land mines, air defense missiles and naval weapons have been and stored in the republics and others are being shipped to Russia to be dismantled. The U.S. official said.

He called the overall performance "very good news" but said there had been some lag in destroying the weapons after they were dismantled. The delay is caused by a lack of technology and not a shortage of goodwill, he said.

The United States will begin an exchange of technicians shortly, using the congressional appropriation. American experts will go to the republics to give instruction in destroying nuclear weapons and the republics will send technicians to the United States to learn techniques, he said.

There are about 28,000 nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union. About 19,000 are believed to be in Russia. Most of the rest are in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, and small numbers are spread around other republics.

Officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have complained that the weapons are hard to keep track of and that if any fell into the hands of terrorists or rogue regimes the results could be catastrophic. That concern has risen with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the See ARMS, Page 2

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Kiosk

Iraqi Crowd Roughs Up UN Arms Inspectors

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The United Nations is protesting to Iraq over an incident Monday in which demonstrators harassed members of a UN chemical weapons inspection team outside a Baghdad hotel while police looked on, a UN spokesman said.

The spokesman said the deputy chief inspector, Karen Jansen of the United States, and two other team members were jostled, shouted at and pinned against the wall of the Sheraton Hotel lobby when the group arrived from Bahrain.

They finally managed to force their way through the 40 hostile demonstrators. Despite requests for police intervention, the remainder of the 18-member UN team was trapped inside a bus in front of the hotel for another 20 to 25 minutes before deciding to force their way inside, the UN spokesman said.

Recovery Hopes Bolster Dollar

LONDON — The dollar rose sharply Monday, as currency dealers held out hopes for a U.S. economic recovery plan to be unveiled in President George Bush's State of the Union Message on Tuesday.

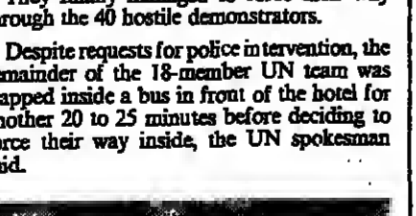
The U.S. currency was also strengthened by the failure of the Group of Seven industrial powers to make a statement at their weekend meeting about bolstering the yen's exchange rate to curb Japan's trade surplus.

In late European trading, the dollar stood at 1.6145 Deutsche marks, up nearly 3 pfennig from Friday's 1.5875 DM, and at 125.20 yen, up from 123.50. (Page 9)

Table with exchange rates: Dow Close 7.83, The Dollar in New York 1.6105, DM 1.6105, Pound 1.762, Yen 125.25, FF 5.4855

Simply Super

Quarterback Mark Rypien, right, and kicker Chip Lohmiller as the Washington Redskins won the Super Bowl.



Simply Super — Quarterback Mark Rypien, right, and kicker Chip Lohmiller as the Washington Redskins won the Super Bowl. Page 15.

New York's JFK: Magnet for Illegal Immigrants

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Gaining illegal entry to the United States used to evoke images of families driving through Mexico in vans, then sneaking by the Border Patrol in the dead of night.

Many still enter the United States by crossing the Rio Grande at night, but there is no need for such a hassle. Anyone who wants to enter need only buy a plane ticket and arrive at New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport. The border here is open, according to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials.

A flood of illegal arrivals at Kennedy, expected to exceed 10,000 this year, has swamped detention facilities there.

As a result, virtually everyone is allowed in. Those without proper entry documents, such as a tourist visa, are detained briefly at the airport and told to appear at a hearing before an immigration judge — a 14 month later. Most never show up.

"The numbers are so great now that the word is clearly out that there is a lack of a deterrent at Kennedy airport," said the immigration service's district director, William S. Slattery. "As such, anybody in the world who wants to come can come."

Last month, a record 1,250 illegal entrants, mostly East Asians and Chinese, landed at JFK. Two years ago, no more than about 500 illegal entrants arrived at the airport in any month. "We anticipate we'll be up to 1,500 by March," Mr. Slattery said.

"It's just growing and growing," he said. The numbers of these new airport arrivals are relatively small by comparison with the hundreds of thousands of illegal entrants who cross the Mexican border. But the number of people without proper documents who were caught at airports more than doubled between fiscal years 1987 and 1990, to 43,580, according to U.S. figures.

Investors Take Note: Lyrics as a Leading Indicator

By James Barron

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Harold Zullow can flash the kind of I-told-you-so grin that Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve Board or Louis Rukeyser of "Wall Street Week" can only dream of. Mr. Zullow forecast the recession in May 1990, months before the government says it began. All he did was to listen to the songs on Billboard magazine's Hot 100 chart.

"I was sorry to see that in fact we had a recession," said Mr. Zullow, a research fellow in social psychiatry at Columbia University's School of Public Health. "I don't really think of myself as a prophet of doom."

Nor is he a pie-in-the-sky optimist, nor the kind of person who graphs the correlation between every eighth-of-an-inch rise (or fall) in headlines and every eighth-of-a-point rise (or fall) in the stock market. There is, he says, nothing frivolous about what he does.

In contrast to researchers who extrapolate trendy tidbits from the Consumer Price Index, Mr. Zullow studied 40 years' worth of popular songs, from "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing" in 1955 to the 1963 hit "Puff the Magic Dragon," to "Killing Me Softly With His Song" in 1973, to the 1990 blockbuster "Nothing Compares 2 U."

Mr. Zullow has not been around for 40 years — he is only 30 — but he and his research team studied hundreds of all-but-

Lyrics as a Leading Indicator

turned pessimistic. This is the tipoff that it's time to sell off the stock portfolio and lock in the certificate-of-deposit interest rates.

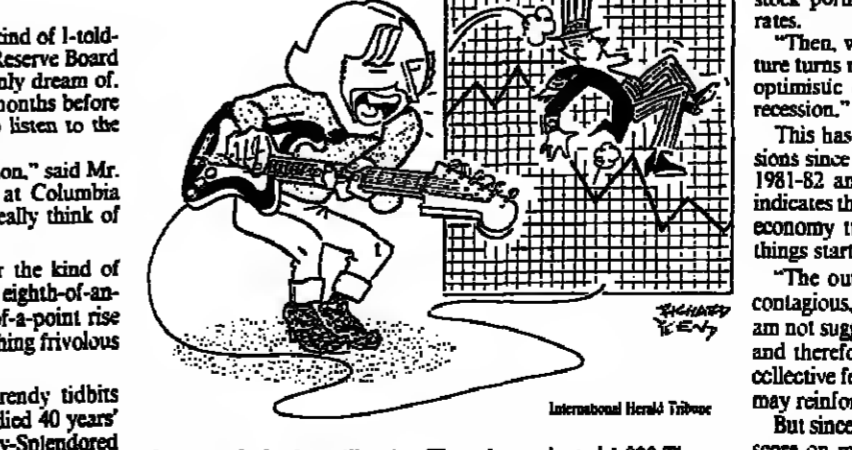
"Then, while the economy's doing very badly, popular culture turns more optimistic," Mr. Zullow said. "Songs are more optimistic during a recession than they are just before the recession."

This has held true, he said, for the seven major U.S. recessions since World War II: 1958, 1960-61, 1970, 1974-75, 1980, 1981-82 and the one that began in July 1990. His research indicates that the pessimistic songs were issued a year before the economy turned sour and the optimistic ones a year before things started to get better.

"The outlook in songs and other popular culture may be contagious, reinforcing cheer or gloom in people," he said. "I am not suggesting that the songs make people more pessimistic and therefore less likely to spend. But they may tap into our collective fears, which color how we act in the world. The songs may reinforce and spread pessimism."

But since reinforcement takes time, Mr. Zullow not only kept score on musical scores in 1989 and 1990, he also kept news clippings.

"I was collecting articles on polls of economists who said the economy would continue to expand into 1993, knowing that See WORDS, Page 2



He concluded that just when the economy seemed to be, pardon the expression, humming along nicely, song lyrics forgotten lyrics from libraries. They also evaluated 1,820 Time magazine cover stories as another yardstick of consumer confidence.

Clashes Kill Dozens in Armenian Enclave

MOSCOW — Dozens of people were killed during the weekend in fighting between Armenian and Azerbaijani militiamen over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, a spokesman for the Armenian mission in Moscow said Monday.

The spokesman said 45 Azerbaijanis and 15 Armenians were killed when Azerbaijani fighters attacked the Armenian village of Karin-Tak on Sunday.

The Russian press agency RITA reported that 20 residents and defenders of the village and more than 60 attackers were killed. It said at least as many people had been wounded.

The agency said that fighting was continuing in the area and that several houses had been burned down.

About 1,000 people have been killed in nearly four years of fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan that both republics claim. But the number of deaths has seldom been in double figures in sporadic battles.

There was no confirmation of the latest casualties from official Azerbaijani sources.

Karin-Tak is near the town of Shusha, which is about 10 kilometers (6 miles) from the capital, Stepanakert.

"Attempts were made last night and this morning by the Armenian side to neutralize weapon emplacements used for rocket and artillery bombardment of Stepanakert," RITA reported.

There was also fighting Monday in the former Soviet republic of Georgia. One person was killed and at least two were injured as the fighting broke out between government forces and supporters of the deposed president, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, a local official said.

Clashes erupted at the Black Sea port of Poti after troops of Dzhaba Ioseliani, commander of the ruling Military Council in Tbilisi, attacked near a bridge outside the town.

It was the fiercest assault in four days by Mr. Ioseliani's forces, which are trying to break down the



A demonstrator outside a Tbilisi jail on Monday holding a picture of President Gamsakhurdia.

last pro-Gamsakhurdia resistance in western Georgia.

The mayor of Poti, Tengiz Baramidze, said one person had been killed and at least two had been wounded. He said he feared that there could be many more casualties but that he had no precise figures.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, elected in a landslide in May, fled to Armenia

three weeks ago after losing a power struggle with the Military Council. He later returned to western Georgia, but his whereabouts have been unknown for the past week.

In Tbilisi, the acting prime minister, Tengiz Sigua, said at a news conference that Mr. Gamsakhurdia had fled north to Grozny, capital of the Checheno-Ingush Republic in southern Russia. There was no im-

mediate confirmation of that report.

Council leaders consider Mr. Gamsakhurdia to have been a dictator. He has described them as bandits and insists that he is still the legitimate president of Georgia.

The fighting in Poti, which is enclosed on two sides by government forces, followed the breakdown of peace talks on Sunday.

Kazakhstan Takes A Different Route To Free Market

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan — While the other republics of the fallen Soviet empire are racing with the politics of reformation, this crucial new nation that links Russia and the newly independent Asian states is quietly employing a different drummer in its attempted march to the free market.

He is Chan Young Bang, a 55-year-old American economist from the University of San Francisco, who has already achieved notable progress in the privatization of 40 percent of this capital's housing stock while the parliaments of other republics are still mostly agonizing over the alien notion of private ownership.

Last week, Mr. Bang, who was born in Seoul, took over the despairing precincts of the Communist Party Higher School to turn it into an academy to train free-market bankers, economists, managers and lawyers he finds so lacking in all the post-Communist restructuring.

"I share your indignation," he told a gray-haired Marxist professor who was flabbergasted at his dismissal notice and demanded to know why capitalism is not working yet.

But to change the ideological altitude you have is very difficult; it hampers economic reform," he told the professor in determined tones that pointed out that the Marxists had had 74 years to fail, while the capitalists are in their first month.

Besides, Mr. Bang already had obtained foreign pledges of \$2.4 million for the new free-market school as proof of some capitalist magic. He wished the Marxist well with his pension.

Such are the brazenly authoritarian ways of Kazakhstan, the second largest of the old empire's new nations in territory and richness of natural resources. It is the overlooked giant in the post-Communist equation, a nation in which a pragmatic counterpoise of the Muslim-rooted Kazakh majority and the large Russian minority has thus far prevented wasteful tangents of nationalism and has more time to study the new arts of making money.

Problems far outweigh progress as the republic's fledgling business class already wrestles with heavy new taxes by seeking off-the-book deals. Some speak in mock fondness for the old business monolith now that they must brave the brushfire commerce war smoldering among the founding nations that survived the Soviet Union.

As it is across the former union, the old economy is grinding down in Kazakhstan to 60 percent production levels and worse, and unemployment has become starkly obvious as useless state factories lay off workers by the hundreds. Prices are expected to rise more than sevenfold this year, and the accelerating inflation has produced little more than shock and cynicism in the consumer market.

While Kazakhstan seems ahead of other republics in privatization, it still has ended state ties at fewer than 5 percent of the enterprises—about 50 businesses in Alma-Ata, employing 15,000 workers who

WORLD BRIEFS

Paris to Sign Nonproliferation Pact

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government agreed on Monday to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The government spokesman, Jack Lang, said the cabinet had approved a draft law to that effect, in keeping with an ambitious global arms control program announced in June by President Francois Mitterrand. France has long adhered to the treaty, which bans the transfer of nuclear weapons or technology, and the decision on Monday amounted to formal recognition of this policy. The treaty was drawn up and signed in 1968 and took effect in 1970.

France initially refused to sign the treaty because Charles de Gaulle, the president at the time, said he did not want to impede the technological development of Third World countries. China, the only other major nuclear power that has not signed the pact, has indicated that it is also ready to sign.

High Court Ruling a Defeat for Labor

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court, in a defeat for labor unions, ruled Monday that a union seeking to organize a shopping mall parking lot may be banned from handing out leaflets in a store's parking lot owned by the store.

The 6-to-3 ruling in a Connecticut case said the National Labor Relations Act conferred rights in such cases only on employees, not on unions or their organizers. The employer's property rights may be overridden only when a plant location and the employees' living quarters "place the employees beyond the reach of reasonable union efforts to communicate with them." Justice Clarence Thomas said for the court. Justices Byron R. White, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens dissented. The Bush administration had sided with the union organizers in the case.

Police in Haiti Kill Politician's Aide

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — The government said Monday that the bodyguard of a politician who has been chosen to restore Haiti's deposed president had been killed in a police raid.

The government said that the death occurred during "exchanges of gunfire" and that a police corporal was rendered arrested. Witnesses said the bodyguard of Prime Minister-designate René Theodule was shot after the armed men stormed a meeting of politicians. Mr. Theodule said the attack Saturday called into question the government's ability to maintain order.

The U.S. State Department strongly condemned the attack and recalled the U.S. ambassador in protest. "Saturday's brutal attack on a peaceful political meeting does nothing but impede the restoration of constitutional rule," said Joe Snyder, a department spokesman.

Shuttle's Flight Is Extended by a Day

HOUSTON (AP) — NASA extended the shuttle Discovery's weeklong flight by a day to gather more scientific data, a rare occurrence in the 11-year shuttle program.

Scientists welcomed an extra day to give experimental mercury iodide crystals more time to grow. Discovery is now due to return Thursday. The crystals, which are difficult to grow on Earth, could be used in telescopes, medical equipment and monitoring devices in nuclear power plants. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration earlier polled scientists on the ground to see if any of their experiments might suffer from an extra day in orbit.

Li Peng Pressed on Rights in Rome

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister Li Peng of China, urged to improve his country's human-rights record, said Monday that Beijing needed political stability to carry out change.

Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti raised the rights issue in a two-hour meeting with the Chinese leader, who is on his first visit to the West since China's 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

Mr. Andreotti's spokesman, Pio Mastrobuoni, said the Italian prime minister told Mr. Li that "there cannot be great differences between countries" on the matters of human and civil rights. In response, Mr. Li was quoted as saying: "You must not have doubts on the political reforms and on the opening that we have undertaken. We want to reinforce it. But China is a country on the road to development with tremendous problems and therefore, to reach its objectives, above all economic development, it has need of political stability."

TRAVEL UPDATE

European Customs Agents on Strike

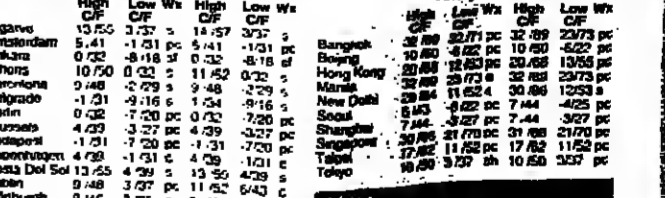
BRUSSELS (AFP) — Customs agents along the French-Belgian and Portuguese-Spanish borders went on strike on Monday to protest threats to their jobs after European Community border controls are lifted next Jan. 1. Organized by unions representing customs agents in nine EC countries, the strike brought traffic between France and Belgium virtually to a halt.

The agents, who act as brokers for goods to be presented to customs officials, will lose much of their justification when goods traveling inside the EC are no longer subjected to customs procedures.

Excelsior Airways, a charter service, will offer flights to Greece and Cyprus as of May 1 from Manchester and from Gatwick Airport in London, and within a year expects additional flights from Birmingham and East Midlands airports.

Leftist Swiss groups have fallen 500 signatures short of the 50,000 needed to force a referendum on a \$17 billion project to bore two tunnels under the Alps. The Federal Chancellery said Monday a national signature system that would allow customers to make reservations for specific bus trips in advance, such as airline passengers do now. (Blotter)

The Weather



Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

Area	Forecast
North America	A broad area including high pressure over the Pacific Northwest and low pressure over the Gulf of Mexico. High winds and heavy rain over the Gulf.
Europe	A large stationary area of high pressure over the North Atlantic and low pressure over the Mediterranean. Light rain and drizzle over the Mediterranean.
Asia	High pressure over the Indian subcontinent and low pressure over the Philippines. Heavy rain and thunderstorms over the Philippines.

Area	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Amman	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Ankara	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Athens	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Bangkok	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Beijing	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Bombay	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Buenos Aires	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Calcutta	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Cairo	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Chengde	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Colombo	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Dhaka	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Hankow	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Hong Kong	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
London	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Manila	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Moscow	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
New Delhi	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Osaka	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Paris	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Rangoon	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Seoul	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Singapore	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Taipei	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Tokyo	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5
Yokohama	13.5/5.5	13.5/5.5

ARMS: U.S. Praises Speed of Nuclear Dismantling in Ex-Soviet Republics

(Continued from page 1) uncertainty that has followed. Mr. Baker took up the issue with the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia during a visit to the five former republics last month.

In October, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced that all nuclear weapons for artillery and land-based tactical weapons would be destroyed. He also pledged to withdraw all naval short-range nuclear weapons and said some carried on planes would be destroyed.

Overall, about 15,000 weapons are bound for destruction. The official traveling with Mr. Baker said the former republics would be held to Mr. Gorbachev's pledges and to arms-control agreements with the United States.

"They actually have moved more rapidly on the question of assembly, storage and dismantling of the tactical missiles, he said. Mr. Baker will see President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia on Wednesday, a day after President George Bush is expected to unveil new disarmament proposals in his State of the Union address. Mr. Yeltsin said in an interview broadcast on U.S. television Saturday that Russia's intercontinental ballistic missiles would no longer target U.S. cities.

In Washington, officials welcomed his statement but said U.S. nuclear targets would not be changed immediately.

"We welcome any measures which reduce the threat and the risk to the United States and their allies from the states of the former Soviet Union," Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said.

He added, "We cannot, however, ignore the fact that the size of the arsenal of the former Soviet Union has not yet changed substantially and the targeting for those weapons cannot be verified."

In Bonn, Mr. Kohl proposed that Western funds be used to employ weapons technicians in safeguarding atomic power plants in the dissolved Soviet empire and in scrapping nuclear arms that fall under international disarmament treaties.

"The huge number of arms researchers and experts in the former Soviet Union increases the danger of nuclear proliferation," Mr. Kohl said.

He was addressing the leading military officials of the 10-nation Western European Union, a long-dormant body that is assuming increasing significance in European security.

Germany has been the main provider of aid to the former Soviet Union, but Mr. Kohl said the successor states should not expect continued generosity if they start building up their armed forces.

"It makes no sense if we provide humanitarian help and contribute to economic reconstruction, but at the same time there are discussions about huge new armed forces that affect the European balance of power," he said.

Russia is threatening to form its own army if the other Soviet republics do. (AP, Reuters)

TALKS: Who Speaks for the PLO?

(Continued from page 1) sale, or from outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip or linked to the PLO.

The Israelis argue that to accept such Palestinians would imply that Jerusalem was negotiable, or that Palestinians who were living outside of historical Palestine had a right to return one day. Israel's terms have been endorsed by Washington and Moscow.

Palestinian spokesmen in Tunis, though, said defiantly that the delegation they dispatched to Moscow — which was approved by the PLO after a great deal of internal wrangling — consisted of residents of East Jerusalem, of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and of Palestinians from the diaspora.

The Palestinians contend that since the Moscow conference is discussing regional matters, they cannot be represented only by Palestinians approved by Israel from inside the West Bank and Gaza Strip. One of their delegates, Saeb Erekat, stated flatly that if they are not allowed to take part, they will not attend the meeting.

"The Palestinians are well aware that Russia has no possibility to meet such a request, though we are sorry for that," said the Russian chairman of the organizing committee, Vladimir Pavlovsky. David Levy, Israel's foreign minister, added: "Whoever allows such a de-

velopment will be throwing a monkey wrench into the peace process."

It is possible that the Palestinians will compromise by claiming that while the entire team that they have sent to Moscow constitutes their delegation, but they will only send into the conference room those Palestinians who actually fit the Madrid formula. That was what they did in Madrid, by labeling the others as their outside guidance committee.

The talks are to be held at the House of Unions, near the Kremlin. Although the Russians are themselves short of food, money and energy, and were in need of their own international conference to assist in economic development, they insisted on holding this meeting in Moscow as originally scheduled — before the collapse of the Soviet Union — by Mr. Baker and Edward A. Shevardnadze, who was then the Soviet foreign minister.

Although it has been compared to holding a peace conference on the Titanic, the Russians saw this meeting as their first opportunity to demonstrate that they are the sole heirs to the Soviet Union on the international stage, and no amount of gentle hints from the Americans that it might be best to hold the conference elsewhere persuaded them to change their minds.

The opening day of the conference will be taken up by 10-minute speeches on the value of regional cooperation by the different countries attending the conference.

WORDS: Lyrics Are Leading Indicator for Economy

(Continued from page 1) down the road if my prediction came true, people would say things were already getting bad and people knew it," he said. "But really, people didn't know it at the time, or they weren't saying it if they knew it."

It is almost enough to make one wonder what would happen if economists spent more time on lyrics and less time on tire-tread statistics. Economies could lose its reputation as the dismal science.

Mr. Zullow, whose findings have been published in scholarly journals like *American Psychologist* and *The Journal of Economic Psychology*, developed his own methodology, using seven-point rating scales. He analyzed 1,344 songs and rated them for "rumination about bad events" and "pessimistic explanatory style." This led him to conclude that "pessimistic rumination in popular songs predicts decreased economic growth, with a one- to two-year lead."

In 1989, he found 89 percent of the Fine Young Cannibals' song "Good Thing" was rumination

about something bad, starting with the opening line, "The one good thing in my life has gone away."

George Michael's "Praying for Time," issued in 1990, also got an 89 percent rumination rating with lines like "These are the days of the beggars and the choosers" and "It's hard to love, there's so much to hate, hanging on to hope when there is no hope to speak of."

Turning the clock back to 1969 and Creedence Clearwater Revival's "Bad Moon Rising," Mr. Zullow found that 19 of the 24 lines in the song, or 79.2 percent, were negative rumination. ("I fear rivers overflowing, I hear the voice of rage and ruin.")

U.K. Delays Decision On Silicone Implants

LONDON — Britain is not advising doctors to follow a temporary U.S. halt on silicone breast implants, the government's chief medical officer said Monday.

Kenneth Calman said the Health Department had asked for information from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration on its 45-day moratorium, announced Jan. 6, and would also seek expert advice. "Pending consideration of the advice, the Department of Health has no basis for advising a general change in practice in the United Kingdom," Dr. Calman said.

Wage Protest Hits Russian Space Center

MOSCOW Space controllers, once considered a pampered elite in the Soviet Union, decorated the space program's nerve center on Monday with banners complaining about low wages and poor morale.

Stella Bugrova, a labor leader at Mission Control in Kaliningrad near Moscow, said specialists were now sliding into poverty. She said that a rocket expert or civilian cosmonaut earned less than a railroad car cleaner, and that morale was low throughout the space administration.

"This is a warning action," she said. "We are all patriots here and know the importance of our work. We won't do anything to put the lives or safety of our crew in danger." But if legal procedures failed, she said, "would we consider concrete action — perhaps limiting the scale of experiments?"

Mission controllers, sitting at banks of consoles before a huge electronic map of the world, steered a cargo craft to a linkup with the Mir space station manned by two cosmonauts, Alexander Volkov and Sergei Krikalyov.

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Saying Paris 'Exonerated' Airbus, Pilots to Strike

PARIS — Pilots at the French domestic airline Air Inter called Monday for a 24-hour strike Thursday, accusing the government of jumping to conclusions about an Airbus crash in eastern France that killed 87 people last week.

After the crash Jan. 20 of the Air Inter A-320 near Strasbourg, the pilots revived a long-standing campaign for three-member crews, including a flight engineer, to replace the current pilot and co-pilot teams that fly the computer-run planes.

The largest French pilots organization, the National Airline Pilots Union, did not join the strike call and said it was satisfied by the appointment of a pilot to serve on the crash inquiry commission.

The pilots' union said the Transport Ministry had "exonerated" the Airbus A-320 and thus blamed the crash on the pilots.

A preliminary report on the crash, the third involving an A-320 since it entered service four years ago, is not due for a month.

"By keeping the A-320 in the air without explaining the causes of the accident, the transport minister has exonerated the plane and, by implication, attributed this catastrophe to pilot error," a union statement said.

"There have been too many accidents with





Bill Clinton of Arkansas, a Democratic presidential aspirant, and his wife, Hillary, appearing on a television interview program.

Clinton Concedes Marital 'Wrongdoing'

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas struggled Monday to restore attention to loftier issues and save his presidential candidacy, but a woman who says she was his mistress called him a liar at a news conference in New York.
Jennifer Flowers, said she was "disgusted" by Mr. Clinton's appearance Sunday on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," in which he denied having had a 12-year affair with her but acknowledged "wrongdoings" in his marriage.
"He is absolutely lying," Ms. Flowers said Monday. She also said that Mr. Clinton helped her obtain a state job.
Her credibility seemed to suffer when she refused to say how much money the Star, a tabloid newspaper, had paid her for her story. She refused to address a list of what one magazine called "demonstrable inaccuracies" in the Star story.
She also said she was approached six months ago by a Republican official to go public, but refused.
One of five major Democratic candidates for president, Mr. Clinton said Monday in Jackson, Mississippi, that he would not comment further on the subject.

"I'm just telling you I've said everything I've got to say about it," he said.
"You know, if we are going to let our politics be driven by people who hand out money for people to say whatever they can say—I'm not going to be a part of that."
He said he believed that Americans "do not want to see their politics debased again in 1992."
Joined by his wife, Hillary, Mr. Clinton said on CBS that he had revealed more than any other candidate about his private life. His admission of "causing pain in my marriage" immediately followed the Super Bowl football game, which had one of the largest television audiences ever in the United States.
Ms. Flowers is a former TV news reporter in Arkansas and is now an aspiring nightclub singer. Her article in the Star offers a sexually explicit account of what she called a secret 12-year romance with Mr. Clinton. She also says she taped some phone calls with the governor.
In agreeing to the CBS interview, Mr. Clinton pursued what is widely viewed as a high-risk strategy of acknowledging mistakes in his marriage and hoping voters would not penalize him politically.
Robert Beckel, the manager of Walter F. Mondale's 1984 presidential campaign, said the

Clinton episode represented "one of the most outrageous displays of press coverage of a candidate" because a "sleazy newspaper" had attempted to destroy Mr. Clinton's credibility when major news organizations had found no evidence that the Star story was true.
Other analysts viewed the Clinton candidacy as badly damaged, but some said a voter backlash against the press could help his candidacy.
In the CBS interview, the governor did not explicitly admit to adultery but permitted viewers to draw that conclusion. He said he acknowledged "wrongdoings" in his marriage and conceded that this was not a denial of infidelity.
"I think most Americans who are watching this tonight, they'll know what we're saying," he said. "They'll get it."
But when asked whether he had ever had an extramarital affair, he responded: "I am not prepared tonight to say that any married couple should ever discuss that with anyone but themselves."
Mr. Clinton, 45, said Ms. Flowers was a "friendly acquaintance" and that he had spoken to her on the telephone after she had expressed concern about being named in a lawsuit brought by a disgruntled former state employee who named five women with whom the governor had allegedly had affairs.

Hillary Clinton Stands by Her Man — on Her Own Terms

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton, Bill Clinton's main line of defense against the accusations of adultery that have clouded his campaign, is, by her own admission, no traditional political wife.
"You know I'm not sitting here—some little woman standing by my man" she told a CBS interviewer on Sunday.
"I'm sitting here because I love him and respect him."
She admits that she and her husband have

had their problems but adds that this is a normal condition of marriage.
"There isn't a person watching this who would feel comfortable sitting on this couch and detailing everything that ever went on in their life or their marriage," she said.
When they were married, Mrs. Clinton at first did not adopt her husband's surname. This annoyed many Arkansas voters and helped contribute to Bill Clinton's defeat in the 1980 gubernatorial race. By the next election she adopted the traditional style of "Mrs. Clinton."
She told an interviewer that "it meant more to the voters than it did to her."

Whatever the reason, her husband won that race handily.
Mrs. Clinton is a Yale Law School graduate and a nationally prominent activist on education and children's issues. She is a top litigator at a law firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, where she earns more than three times her husband's \$35,000 salary.
She has twice been named one of the top 100 lawyers in the United States by the National Law Journal. She also serves on 17 civic and corporate boards including that of the National Children's Defense Fund, of which she is chairwoman.

State of the Union: Bush's 'New Domestic Order'

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In his State of the Union Message, President George Bush is expected to challenge Congress to act on the economy without criticizing or directly confronting the Democrats, as well as to seek to define a "new domestic order" to go with his "new world order," administration officials said.
As Mr. Bush worked Sunday on a draft of the address, which he will deliver Tuesday, the officials and Republican strategists said the White House was still debating philosophy and tactics.
It was not clear, they said, how far Mr. Bush is prepared to go in offering a distinctly new course for the second term he will seek in November or whether he would stick to his months-old argument that he has offered a solid set of proposals for economic growth and that if Congress would simply enact them, with some modest changes, the recession would end.
"Everyone agrees that Bush has to lay out a sense of what the next

five years will be like," an administration official said Sunday. "The big debate remains how much he is going to acknowledge, implicitly or explicitly, that the program needs to be different from what it's been in the previous three years."
In a television interview on Sunday, the White House chief of staff, Samuel K. Skinner, acknowledged that the administration's domestic policy-making had to be reorganized and strengthened.
But he signaled that the administration viewed its problems primarily as a matter of public relations and that Mr. Bush saw nothing wrong with his economic policies.
Clearly concerned that expectations for the speech were too high after weeks of being presented by the White House as the defining moment of Mr. Bush's presidency, Mr. Skinner sought Sunday to lower those hopes.
"What the State of the Union allows us to do," he said, "is to articulate to the American people George Bush's 1992 domestic programs for this country, and it will be a forum to begin an effort, to put

some good programs in place, to work with Congress to get these good programs into law."
[The White House complained Monday that Mr. Bush's political foes have raised unreasonable expectations for the State of the Union address, The Associated Press reported from Washington.
"There's no question that some of our political opponents have tried to raise expectations to a point where the bar is so high it can't be jumped over," said Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary.
One official said the speech "tries to lay out not just a program for this year, but also some sense of the next five years."
"One of the themes," he said, "at least at this point, is that we've had a great victory in foreign policy with the end of the Cold War and that it's a new world in foreign policy. Now we need to move toward a new world in domestic policy."
Although Mr. Skinner did not comment on the contents of the speech, he seemed to suggest that

'Buy American' May Not Be the Remedy

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Intended or not, President George Bush's trade mission to Japan has stirred an emotional wave of "buy American" fervor across the recession-pocked land. But economists and trade experts say the movement is a dubious remedy for the underlying ills of the U.S. economy.
Sentiments reached a peak last week when the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission rescinded a \$122 million contract it had issued to a Japanese company for new rail cars for a mass transit system.
The feelings are being echoed all across the country.
Like a number of companies that are giving their workers inducements to buy American cars, William Lippy, an Ohio car surgeon, has begun a campaign, as he put it, "to jump-start America" by offering his 35 employees bonuses to buy used or new American cars by July 4.
In Edwardsville, Illinois, Bill Charrand is offering a two-cent-a-gallon discount to drivers of American cars at his gas station.
The Los Angeles City Council is considering a bill that would give American companies preference in bidding for municipal contracts. The city charter currently requires Los Angeles to award contracts to the lowest bidder.
Not everyone is angry at Japan. John Bragg, a state legislator who served on the negotiating team that lured Nissan to Tennessee, says the buy-American movement is little more than "Japan hysteria."
"What it all is is politics and perception," he said.
Whether buy-American gestures will do much good, even in the short run, is at the very least questionable, commerce experts say.
Some fear a protectionist trade war that would depress U.S. exports to Japan, including motion pictures, music recordings and apparel—all of which find a particularly lucrative market among the Japanese.
"We have to be careful, because whether people realize it or not we are joined at the hip with Japan here in Los Angeles," said Jack Kyser, chief economist at Economic Development Corp.
Further, experts say, U.S. consumers will be unwilling or unable to sustain buy-American fervor for long, in part because many continue to believe in Japanese manufacturing superiority, but also because it is becoming increasingly difficult to say with certainty that one product is American, another Japanese.
"A General Motors car can have more Japanese components than a Japanese car," said David B. Friedman, an expert on Japanese-U.S. trade relations at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, California.
Indeed, numerous experts doubt that consumers can any longer tell the difference between U.S. and foreign products. For example, Mitsubishi hi-screen televisions sold in U.S. showrooms are assembled in a factory in Santa Ana, California, from parts that are partly domestic, partly foreign, but with a crew of 687 U.S. workers.
About 40 percent of the cars sold under Honda, Toyota, Nissan and other Japanese names are actually made in the United States. Workers at such plants in Smyrna, Tennessee; Marysville, Ohio; and Fremont, California, are concerned

that the buy-American campaign will cost them jobs.
The confusion was apparent on Friday outside Army's a discount appliance store in Los Angeles. Albert Williams, 66, was loading two new Pioneer stereo speakers into his Oldsmobile Cutlass. "I can't say much about it, because I don't know where they're made," he said. "Pioneer's American, isn't it?" When told it was a Japanese product, he said, "It sounds American."
A few moments later, Basil W. Barnes emerged with a big Zenith television set, saying he had bought it rather than a Japanese-made Sony "to wave the flag a little."
Zenith Electronics Corp. of Glenview, Illinois, is the only U.S.-owned television maker. Zenith sets are assembled in Springfield, Missouri, and Reynosa, Mexico. But by year's end, all operations will be transferred to Mexico, with a loss of 1,000 jobs in Springfield.
Consumer experts said such is the hard reality that the buy-American campaign will face. David Cross, an economist with the Futures Group, a Washington con-

Now, Tokyo Might Press for Open Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan may urge the United States to keep its markets open, in response to a decision by Los Angeles to cancel a rail car contract with a Japanese maker, a trade official said here Monday.
"We haven't studied the details of the cancellation," said Yuji Tanahashi, deputy minister of International Trade and Industry. "But basically it is questionable, as the U.S. government is urging Japan to open its market. We may urge the U.S. in the same way."
Labor Minister Teisuo Kondo told the U.S. ambassador, Michael H. Armacost, that Tokyo was ready to

Srinagar Erupts as Curfew Is Eased

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SRINAGAR, India — At least one person was killed Monday as Muslim militants and security forces clashed after the Indian government relaxed a curfew in this Kashmiri city that is at the heart of a secessionist revolt.
The police reported that a vegetable seller was killed, apparently by a stray bullet, during the three-hour suspension of the round-the-clock curfew. Witnesses said the man was shot by security troops. The curfew had been relaxed to enable people to stock up on food and essential supplies.
Muslim militants continued to attack security forces with rocket and sniper-fire in the Kashmir Valley, security forces said.
Kashmir imposed the curfew Friday and ordered a hunt for pro-independence militants after an explosion at Srinagar's police headquarters wounded Kashmir's police chief and four other officials.
On Monday, at least 12 people were wounded when rebels exploded a grenade near a security forces' outpost in Srinagar, the police said.
They also reported at least three anti-Indian demonstrations in Srinagar's old quarter. Allowed out of their homes for the first time in three days, people gathered to shout pro-independence slogans, ignoring the armed security officers.
The police said they found the bodies of four militants in a Srinagar suburb, where there had been heavy firing on Sunday as militants attacked security forces. Those attacks were in protest of the raising of the Indian flag in Srinagar by hard-line Hindus from the Bharatiya Janata Party.
The reports of more dead raised to 30 the number killed in a surge of violence in Kashmir since Saturday night, the eve of the flag-raising to mark India's Republic Day. The flag ceremony was witnessed only by a few dozen party workers, journalists and hundreds of troops enforcing the curfew and protecting the gathering from militant attack.
More than 6,000 people have died in the two-year revolt in the Kashmir Valley, the only region with a Muslim majority in predominantly Hindu India.

UN Aide Appeals To Khmer Rouge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PHNOM PENH — A senior official of the United Nations said Monday that the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group was obstructing the deployment of UN truce observers in Cambodia.
Yasushi Akashi, the head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, said he had conveyed his concerns to Khieu Samphan, the nominal leader of the Khmer Rouge.
Asked whether the Khmer Rouge had cooperated in providing freedom of movement for military liaison officers, he answered: "Things leave something to be desired. I must say, I'm not fully satisfied with the freedom of movement in certain limited parts of Cambodia."
Mr. Akashi said the Khmer Rouge had breached the accords signed in Paris by all four Cambodian factions on Oct. 23, 1991, that ended 13 years of civil war. He appealed to the Khmer Rouge to cooperate with the UN.

Portugal Rejects Account By Jakarta on Timor Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW DELHI — President Mario Soares of Portugal, describing Indonesia as a brutal country, on Monday rejected its version of an army massacre in East Timor. Mr. Soares, on a visit to India, said that Portugal was pressing for the United Nations to send a delegate to East Timor to investigate the shootings of Nov. 12, 1991, when Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 after its Portuguese colonial rulers left.
An Indonesian inquiry said 50 people were killed and 90 were missing. Some witnesses have put the death toll as high as 180. "Everyone knows Indonesia is a brutal country that has killed opposition leaders and has no respect for human rights," Mr. Soares said. "Portugal does not accept the inquiry set up by the Indonesian military authorities," he added.
In Jakarta, the Antara news agency reported Monday that soldiers arrested José da Costa, the suspected aide to a leader of a movement seeking East Timor's independence and learned the names of dozens of movement supporters.

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Pakistan Backs Afghan Peace Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The government threw its support on Monday behind UN-sponsored talks to end Afghanistan's civil war, a policy switch UN officials say removes a key obstacle to the peace talks.
Pakistan, which had pressured the Afghan resistance for months to come up with its own plan to end the 13-year-old war, said the Muslim rebels now have no choice but to negotiate with their longtime Communist foes.

JFK: Draw for Illegal Immigrants

(Continued from page 1)
trants at JFK board a plane with fraudulent documents, which they destroy en route. If they are assisted by a smuggler, the smuggler gathers the documents on the plane so they can be used again. Many illegal entrants come without any identification papers.
U.S. officials accept "whatever name they give us, whatever nationality they want to claim," Mr. Slattery said. "So the fellow who purports to be a freedom fighter from Afghanistan could be a taxi-cab driver from Cairo," he said.
The New York office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has space for only about 190 prisoners—90 at a jail in Manhattan and 100 at a jail near the airport in Queens that is operated by the airlines. The service requires that the airlines—and not the government—detain those who arrive in the United States to change planes en route to another country and then seek asylum.
By law, the immigration service

For investment information, read
THE REPORT every Saturday in the IHT
Los Angeles International Airport had a similar problem, according to the immigration service district director there, Robert M. Moschorak. As many as 1,000 illegal passengers arrived at Los Angeles in November 1990 and again the next month. When a new detention center opened in early 1991, allowing the service to detain as many as 800 people, the number of new illegal entrants dropped to about 250 a month.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

GERMANY University of Maryland University College announces its residential, four-year undergraduate program in Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany Beginning in academic year 1992-93, first-year university students, transfer students and students wishing to spend a year or semester abroad will be able to study in Germany with an internationally renowned American university that is one of the eleven degree-granting institutions of the prestigious University of Maryland System. Academic standards and degree requirements in Schwäbisch Gmünd will be the same as on the University of Maryland University College home campus in Maryland. Initially, contemporary European and German studies, international business and management, computer studies, and international relations will be emphasized. For additional information, please contact one of the following offices: University of Maryland University College International Programs University Bldg. at Adelphi Rd. College Park, MD 20742-1642 U.S.A. Telephone (301) 985-7442 Telefax (301) 985-7678 University of Maryland University College Schwäbisch Gmünd Postfach 5023 7070 Schwäbisch Gmünd Germany Telephone (6021) 3780 Telefax (6021) 378300	SWITZERLAND The AMERICAN COLLEGE Leysin, Switzerland of Schiller International University Fully accredited by ACICS Washington DC, USA University degrees (B.A., B.S., A.A.) in: International Business Administration Economics International Political Studies Modern European Languages International Studies General Studies Intensive English and French Courses — beginners to advanced 11 acre campus with excellent residential facilities Contact: The American College, Leysin Admissions Office, Dept. IHT/ACS CH-1854 Leysin, R. Tel. (025) 34 22 23 Telex: 453 227 AMCO Fax: (025) 341 346
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

To Control the MIRV Bus

MIRV. Probably no word better encapsulates the technology and the terror of the nuclear age. The acronym comes from multiple, independently targetable, re-entry vehicle — opaque Latin language referring to multiple warheads on missiles developed in the late 1960s. As they near their destination, they fragment into a burst of separate nuclear bombs, each headed for a different target. Now, suddenly, the end of that destabilizing peril has come into view.

President George Bush is reportedly on the verge of sharply reducing multiple-warhead missiles in the U.S. arsenal, an act that would encourage the Soviet Union's successor states to contain their loose nukes. There are few steps that could more effectively reduce the nuclear threat.

The MIRVs and the guidance mechanisms to direct them within a few hundred yards of their targets are contained in a space capsule or bus atop a ballistic missile. That enables a single missile to devastate up to 10 targets. MIRVs were supposed to make deterrence cheaper. Instead of building 100 missiles, the Pentagon could build 10 and arm each with 10 warheads.

But this benefit claimed a fearful price. Given that one missile could destroy 10 Soviet missiles, the Soviet Union could have felt impelled, in a crisis, to shoot first.

Nevertheless, in 1970 the United States let the MIRV bus run out of control. The Pentagon wanted to build MIRVs. Arms controllers attempted to ban them in strategic arms talks with the Soviets. But President Richard Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, loaded the proposed ban with unacceptable conditions, ensuring Soviet rejection, and the United States went ahead and built MIRVs. The Soviets soon built them, too. As missile accuracy improved, the MIRV became a menace to nuclear stability.

With the breakup of the Soviet Union, the preoccupation with deterrence faded. If there is no Soviet threat to deter, and many nuclear arms are needed to deter it. But a danger suddenly surfaced. What if Soviet arms got out of control?

A quick remedy would be to reduce the warhead limit already negotiated in the strategic arms talks from 6,000 to 3,500 or lower. That requires deeper cuts in MIRVs. Done right, such a reduction would leave Russia as the only nuclear-armed republic.

Ukraine and Belarus have pledged to become nuclear-free. But Kazakhstan has yet to do so. It has 104 heavy missiles on its territory — whose buses carry up to 10 nuclear warheads and could carry more. Russia has many of these missiles as well. A ban on heavy missiles would leave a lot fewer warheads for everyone to worry about.

The United States has no heavy missiles and a thousand fewer MIRVs on land-based missiles than do the former Soviets. For an equitable deal to be struck, Mr. Bush has to offer to reduce the excessive number of warheads on U.S. sea-based missiles. If he does that, he can finally bring the MIRV bus, and the risk of loose Soviet nuclear weapons, under much tighter control.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Atrocities in the Balkans

Helena Watch, the human rights group, now reports on the most terrible atrocities committed by Serbian forces against Croatian civilians. Whether the Serbian performance in this regard is any better or any worse than the savagery committed by Croatian forces against Serbian civilians is hard to say. The different perpetrators have hindered international fact-finding. In a context where the same mutilated corpse can be shown as evidence of the other side's malevolence in both Croatian Zagreb and Serbian Belgrade, journalists are hesitant to relay unconfirmed allegations. The fact remains that the Yugoslav civil war has seen an incredible degree of barbarity. The means have involved not merely artillery and tanks at a distance, but unspeakable abuses committed by hand directly on unarmed civilians.

There is a temptation to dwell on the nature of the people and their culture and history in order to understand how these events could go on, again, in places that claim to be civilized and modern. What is more important at the moment, however, is to realize the potential for further horrors. The passions and fears of both Serbs and Croats continue to overflow, and most of the local leaders and media lack the courage to work for restraint.

The atrocities, the fear of atrocities and the readiness to commit atrocities are mutually energizing. The political issues lying between the two peoples are unresolved. Would-be foreign mediators and peacekeepers are nowhere near being able to ensure that more tragedy will not befall either the parts of Croatia where Serbs are mixed in or Bosnia-Herzegovina, where communities of Serbs and Croats tremble on the brink of catastrophe.

There is no taking back whatever inadvertent license may have been given by outside parties — as when, for instance, Germany "unconditionally" recognized an independent Croatia whose regulars as well as irregulars (and of course Serbia's too) stand plausibly accused of hideous crimes. Perhaps the Germans, so eager to assert leadership in the new Europe, can break off the celebration of "democratic self-determination" in Croatia and drop a word about human rights. Meanwhile, there is an urgent need to get international peacekeepers into place in the sensitive zones of the former Yugoslavia. A brilliant international spotlight needs to be trained on these places to protect civilians against further outrages.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Righting Kuwaiti Wrongs

The anniversary of the Gulf War has occasion enough to tout the swift restoration of Kuwait's emir to the throne he fled when Iraqi troops invaded his country on Aug. 2, 1990. "Kuwait is free, and that's what we went to do," said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin Powell, in a speech last week. It is correct to note that the impressive military victory, as well as the undertaking to rebuild war-torn Kuwait, underscored the depth of the commitment of the international community to rescue Kuwait from the ravages of Saddam Hussein. But how well is the liberated royal family demonstrating its commitment to extend the joys of emancipation to those who live in Kuwait? The lack of regard for basic freedoms and human rights in Kuwait mocks last year's triumph over ruthlessness.

"The war wasn't fought about democracy in Kuwait. The war was fought about aggression against Kuwait," said President George Bush in July when confronted with questions about Kuwaiti atrocities against Palestinians and other foreign residents after Iraqis had been routed by allied forces. But the United States did not organize and lead the international effort to expel an anti-democratic Iraqi regime just to replace it with another abusive government. Yet since the reinstatement of the old order, a new and more desirable set of standards of governmental conduct has not materialized. Thousands of Palestinians and stateless Arabs — such as those who have been allowed to live all their lives in Kuwait, but have been not quite acceptable enough for citizenship — are being expelled from the country. This is occurring without thundering or even whimpering protests from the United Nations or the State Department.

Kuwait's deliverance from tyranny has not spawned much respect for the basic freedoms of association and speech or the right to vote. It is still unlawful for more than five persons to meet in public (or in private, if they plan to issue a public statement) without the regime's permission. Only male descendants of male Kuwaitis counted in a census conducted during the 1920s can vote. And since the quasi-democratically elected National Assembly was suspended in 1986 and has not been reconvened, all power to redress these wrongs rests with the rulers.

The Kuwaitis now promise to put some of this straight with the scheduling of parliamentary elections in October. More can and should be done before then to ensure that the vote will be fair and free of fear. Ending prior censorship of the press on Jan. 12 was one such important step. Abolishing the restrictions on speech, assembly and the formation of political parties are next. For starters, the vote should be extended to all Kuwaitis, and the basic human rights of all residents should be recognized and respected. These are the steps by which freed Kuwait should be judged.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

German Justice on Trial

"Not everything that is legal is right." Forty-five years after the Nuremberg trials, some Germans still need to be reminded of this doctrine. The words were spoken last week by a German judge and were addressed to a former East German border guard who killed, in cold blood, a young man fleeing the oppressive regime.

The jailing of one former East German border guard for the final murder of a fleeing countryman leaves many in Germany uneasy. Few, if any, Nazi murderers on this scale, or of this rank, came to trial. And the war crimes trials conducted by the World War II allies and later the Germans themselves started at the top and worked their way down. This time, the Germans have started at the bottom more out of necessity than of choice.

Erich Honecker, the fugitive East German leader, hides comfortably in the Chilean Embassy in Moscow. A couple of mid-level officials are on trial, and investigations are said to be under way of many others. The case of the border guard was clear-cut and thus easy to bring to trial quickly.

But for the new round of trials to appear even-handed at home and abroad, the German justice system will have to prosecute the people whose orders the 27-year-old border guard was following.

—The Baltimore Sun.

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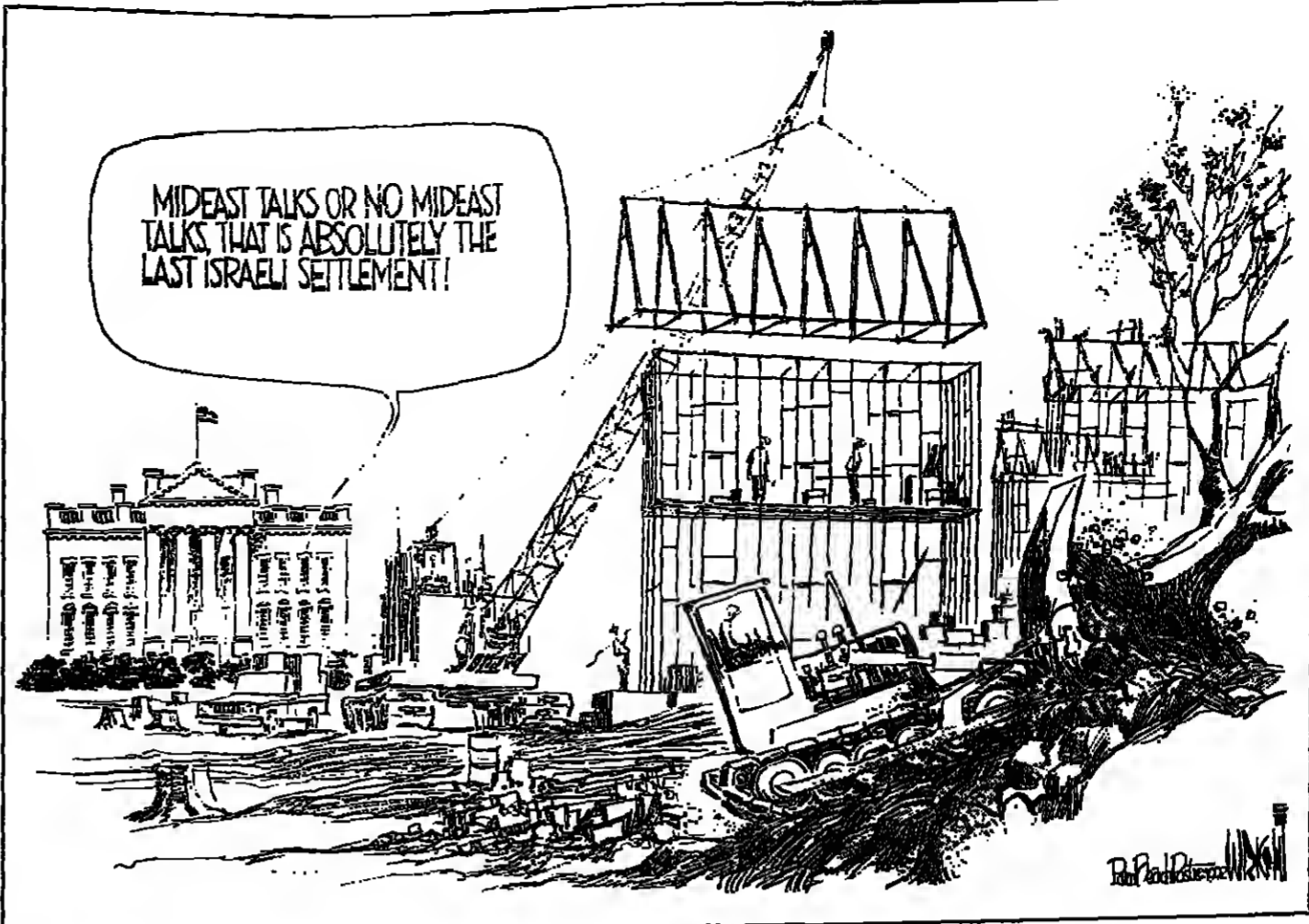
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For Stability, Asia Needs a Strong American Link

By George Yong-Boon Yeo

The writer is Singapore's minister for information and the arts, and second minister for foreign affairs.

SINGAPORE — Japan's world view is dominated by a profound sense of insecurity. After the Meiji restoration in 1867, Japan was determined to become part of Western civilization. Now it knows that this is not possible. The more Japan succeeds economically and technologically, the more it is resented in North America and Western Europe. The reason is partly cultural. It is also partly racial.

But it is necessary for Japan to play a major role in international politics. Political power must follow economic power. The Americans want Japan to play a bigger role, but in a way prescribed by the United States.

This will get more difficult as Japan becomes more assertive. Tokyo will not be content just writing checks. The Japanese know, of course, that they must not remain. If there is another war, they are more likely to lose than win. They know that their strategic alliance with the United States is of central importance.

Regardless, Japan's relationship with the United States will come under increasing stress because of the relative decline of the American economy. There is only so much Japan can do to buy U.S. bonds and Treasury bills, and to help restore American competitiveness. The solution to American economic problems can only lie in the United States.

Unfortunately, there is no solution in sight. The tendency remains for the United States to blame everyone else for its problems. As a result, these problems will have to get worse before they can get better.

The inescapable reality is that Americans will have to accept a lower standard of living and to work harder. On the way there, U.S. domestic politics will turn nasty. At some point, a new president, a new administration, a new Congress, will ask why the United States should continue to look after world peace.

Insecure as they are, the Japanese must explore long-term alternatives to complete security dependence on the United States. The alternatives are all in Asia. Japan's interests will require it to become more Asian. What will change is the way the Japanese perceive themselves. In becoming the most Westernized people of Asia, the Japanese have come to look down on other Asians. This attitude will change as the world's economic center of gravity shifts to the Western Pacific.

The Japanese will have to come to terms with the Chinese and the Koreans, much as the Germans had to come to terms with the French and the British. When that happens, the U.S.-Japan alliance will become less absolute. This does not mean that

Japan will become less international. Quite the opposite. A Japan that is firmly rooted in Asia will find it easier to play an international role.

A new Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere is emerging. Other Asian economies are following Japan's progress. First came South Ko-

rea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore; now Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the coastal regions of China; eventually all of East Asia. Japan will not be the imperial overlord of the region. But it will, for years, be the leading economic force.

The re-Asianization of Japan will also help solve one of its most vexing internal problems: the aging of its population. Unlike the United States and Singapore, Japan is reluctant and unable to use immigration as a solution. An aging population will inevitably affect economic dynamism.

Unfortunately, there is no solution in sight. The tendency remains for the United States to blame everyone else for its problems. As a result, these problems will have to get worse before they can get better.

Potshots Aside, Bush's Trip Achieved Much

By Masashi Nishihara

TOKYO — Despite all the negative commentary here about President George Bush's recent visit, his tour of the region bolstered Asian security arrangements in ways that should not be overlooked.

For all their economic rivalry, the United States and East Asia have a common interest in regional security. The United States must maintain its military presence if it is to buttress its economic engagement and political influence in the Western Pacific. Asia needs a continued U.S. military presence for stability, to protect vital sea-lanes and as insurance for continued economic prosperity.

In security terms, Mr. Bush visited Australia, Singapore, South Korea and Japan at the right time. The U.S. alliance with Australia is proving a useful catalyst in renewing the U.S.-New Zealand friendship, which was ruptured in 1985 after Wellington banned nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships from its ports.

In Singapore, Mr. Bush reached agreement in principle to relocate the logistic command headquarters of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the island from the Philippines. The accord followed Manila's decision that all American units must leave the giant Subic Bay naval base by the end of this year. Singapore, located in the Strait of Malacca, which links the Indian and Pacific oceans, is a key regional security partner of the United States. The U.S. military presence in Singapore will be small but crucial in assuring the security of sea-lanes. Nearly all Asian-Pacific nations depend on the Malacca Strait for economic survival.

Mr. Bush arrived in South Korea as the North agreed to

accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities. In response, Seoul and Washington agreed to cancel a major joint military exercise later this year in South Korea.

Having earlier agreed to withdraw its land-based tactical nuclear weapons from the South, the United States was in a strong position to press for mutual inspection of all nuclear facilities on the Korean Peninsula.

The reaffirmation in Japan of the Tokyo-Washington alliance, though overshadowed by trade disputes and Mr. Bush's illness, was timely. It quelled the concerns of many Asians that, with the Cold War over, America might devalue its bilateral security treaty with Japan. By maintaining a forward deployment strategy, the United States ensures that there will be no power vacuum and thus no pressure for Japan — or China — to step in.

And a continued U.S. military presence in the Western Pacific will reassure Hong Kong and Taiwan that they might not have to face any threat from China alone.

Japan and South Korea should now increase their contributions toward the cost of stationing American forces on their territory. They should also consult with Singapore and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on how best to support the U.S. presence in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Mr. Bush began the process of improving the regional security environment. The next step is up to the East Asians.

The writer is a professor of international relations at the National Defense Academy, Yokosuka, specializing in Asia-Pacific security affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Prosperity is not just around the corner, but the president and Congress would just stop worrying about losing their jobs and remember that their first duty is to the country, the people would be greatly relieved.

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More Than We Need To Know

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Journalistic cannibalism is just grand. Nothing like opening up the garbage pails of politicians' private lives to get the democratic juices running. The people want a full whiff. They need to know all. Perhaps the public's right and need to know should even include investigations of journalists at play to see who among them is chaste and virtuous.

Bill and Hillary Clinton decided they had to expose themselves to such a trial Sunday night. On the distinguished CBS News program "60 Minutes," they repeated that their marriage had been troubled and reaffirmed that they have worked things out. That tells us everything we need to know. More than we need to know. It is not easy to figure out when to bring private failings into public view. The only sure guides are common sense, decency and restraint. Which explains why we are having so much difficulty.

Even legal guidelines, beyond theft and assault, cannot be applied mindlessly. Use of controlled drugs is a crime. But youthful experimentation has to be excused if we are not to bar most people under 50 from office.

As for sleeping around, sometimes public exposure is clearly called for. For example, President Kennedy's relations with the mistress of a Member of Congress. Sometimes the decision is borderline. For example, Gary Hart's reckless lack of restraint during the presidential campaign four years ago.

The only reasonable yardstick for going public is whether an unmistakable link can be established between private conduct and public responsibilities. Once the press starts to draw finer lines, it enters the black hole of voyeurism, self-righteousness and hypocrisy.

When does a candidate have to stop philandering, the day before the campaign begins, a year before? Does philandering mean with one woman, or five, or over how long a time span? Should we differentiate between nice ladies and bimboes? What if philandering is an agreed part of the marriage? Must the "other person" first make public charges? And what about how the candidates treat their children?

Journalists try to sidestep these ethical mind-twisters with arguments that are too practical and hypocritical by half. They say the sleazy tabloids are smearing candidates, and the candidates deserve and need the chance to clear their names.

But if a legitimate news organization repeats sleaze, it necessarily magnifies and legitimizes the sleaze. (Alas, Mr. Clinton felt he had to respond to the tabloids, which compelled responsible news organizations to note the Arkansas governor's details.)

Or journalists argue they would be unforgettably elitist and patronizing to decide what the public should know. But they routinely exercise such judgment and withhold unsubstantiated or irrelevant information. Or journalists use the descriptive device of discussing media reporting abilities to repeat sleazy charges that they would not dream of reporting on the merits.

Or journalists become psychologists and argue that private character is destiny and thus something the public must hear about. Now there is a glorious piece of illogic.

Herbert Hoover was more virtuous in his private affairs than Franklin Roosevelt. Yet a second Hoover administration would have continued to let millions starve. Richard Nixon seems not to have strayed as a husband, but certainly wandered beyond the law as president. Harry Truman was a good man both privately and publicly.

The examples — on both sides — are endless, and inconclusive. Besides, the journalists use the prescriptive device of discussing media reporting abilities to deny ourselves all but the saints and successfully secret sinners.

Bill Clinton does not pretend to sainthood. And it serves no public good or reason to further molest him about his private life and try to make him into a liar — and then hang him for that.

My point is not that the press should have proof before confronting candidates and announcing their private shortcomings. My point is far more restrictive — that private lives should remain private unless they clearly imperil the business of the public.

Short of this, the character that counts for public destiny is the candidate's public record. The other stuff is largely irrelevant, nasty and destructive — and the keepers of a free press know it is.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Dancing in Algiers

ALGIERS — M. Cambon, Governor-General of Algeria, returned Wednesday last (Jan. 21) and is now busy issuing invitations for his first grand ball at the Summer Palace at Mustapha. This is a cheerful departure from the rule of the Governor's predecessors, who used to give their annual ball at the Winter Palace in town. The latter is a building of reduced dimension and the great crowds that managed to find room in that exiguous Moorish house were packed up like sardines. This will not be the case in the magnificent Summer Palace.

1917: Universal Service

WASHINGTON — Mr. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State, addressing a packed meeting of the National Security League, brought the delegates including many of the foremost businessmen, professional and public men of the country to their feet cheering, when he registered a vigorous

and thrilling plea for the cause of the Entente Powers. Mr. Root made an urgent appeal for universal military service saying that it was futile to join a league to enforce peace if there were no power to compel the enforcement.

1942: Churchill Exultant

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Winston Churchill, opening a three-day war debate in the House of Commons, said today (Jan. 27) that American soldiers will follow the vanguard which arrived in Britain yesterday. He forecast a "tremendous onslaught" against the Axis in 1942 and 1943. His tone was almost jubilant as he reviewed the last six months and predicted that "the twenty-six united nations will march forward until every vestige of this villainy will be extirpated from the world."

OPINION

With the New Womanism, Equality Comes Naturally

By William Safire

MINNEAPOLIS — A petty annoyance that contributed to Governor Bill Clinton's defeat in 1990 was his wife's refusal to copy his name: It ranked voters that Hillary Rodham, who met her future husband at Yale Law School, was too ardently feminist to permit herself to be called "Mrs. Clinton."

New women know the difference between equality and sameness, reject the poses of victimization and unisexism, and want to strike a natural balance in today's man-woman relationship.

hotshot told voters the next time out. Ms. Rodham joined in this by taking on the traditional style of "Mrs. Clinton," they have been winners ever since.

And Sunday, Mrs. Clinton carried the ball for the family on the show that inherited the huge audience from "The Show," as we football freaks call the Super Bowl. She was called upon to defend her man and her marriage from what political figures dread as "bed mail" — when a sleazy paper with a big checkbook finds a publicity-grubbing groupie with a recording machine.

On the program "60 Minutes," Mrs. Clinton responded with a loyal wife's indignation, an ambitious politician's fervor, and a practiced litigator's skill to the long-expected bed mail. I hope she continues to bury the phony issue under a heap of scorn.

But you can bet that some professional feminists will take the side of the accusing woman, who sees herself as victimized and ows seeks fleeing fame and a considerable fortune as a destroyer of a public man. For extremists who gave feminism a bad name, the presumption of male guilt is automatic: the woman, right or wrong.

Militant feminism, which shock troops were necessary in their day, is now undermining the cause of equal rights. "Many

women have come to see the feminist movement as anti-male, anti-child, anti-family, anti-feminine," writes the novelist Sally Quinn, "often with overtones of lesbianism and man-hating."

She cites the declaration by Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization of Women, of having a "love relationship with a woman" while married to a man. "We are not just talking about open relationships or honesty or even lesbianism, for that matter. What Ms. Ireland is talking about is, to my mind, adultery. Can you imagine George Bush telling the world that he was having a homosexual relationship with another man and it was just swell with Barbara?"

The equality-of-rights movement cannot afford such leadership. Three years ago, the redoubtable Betty Friedan — who pioneered the feminist movement a generation ago — broke ranks with the female chauvinists with a gutsy promotherhood book, "The Second Stage." That stage is now, angry misogyny has fallen behind the power curtain. A new feminism is emerging that knows the difference between equality and sameness, rejects the poses of victimization and unisexism, and — in the workplace, bedroom and voting booth — wants to strike a natural balance in today's man-woman relationship.

Politics is the showcase for that power partnership. A couple of weeks ago, the Washington Post reporters David Broder and Bob Woodward surprised readers by discovering a steady and well-trained intellect "behind" the American vice president, Marilyn Quayle, a lawyer whose primary client is now her husband, saw through James Baker's oleaginous duplicities in the 1988 campaign. She works effectively through her man; the public knows it is getting a "twofor," and will judge the pair as one entity.

Some will argue that Hillary and Bill Clinton, I still witness at her early work on the House staff eager to impeach Richard Nixon, but I respect the way she has pooled her ambition with her husband's to save their marriage and launch their campaign. She is nobody's "little woman," nor has she guilt-tripped her husband into being a little man; we are on notice that the White House East Wing would become a Clinton policy center.

So do not grieve for feminism. The new, natural womanism achieves lasting partnership and personal fulfillment. The role models are leading the way. The New York Times.

He Tried to Buy American

By Verne W. Newton

HYDE PARK, New York — Before entering the car market in the spring for the first time in 15 years, I resolved to buy American — a four-door Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme.

After a broker and I expressed contempt for those who buy imports, I specified the features: anti-lock brakes, front-wheel drive, console gear shift, lumbar seats. I asked about an airbag. Not possible, he replied.

He told me I would have to go to a larger car, but that I didn't want an airbag. They pop open

MEANWHILE for no reason, causing horrible accidents, and it costs \$1,000 each time to restuff them. He would call the next day, he said, and I could be driving my new car by the weekend. After four days I called him. He was still looking for my car. Another call never came. That weekend I went by his office. The car was at a dealership a 40-minute drive away.

He suggested I go over and take it for a spin. Features? It had a column shift, no lumbar seats and was two-door, not four. So much for the Olds.

Told by a car-maven friend that the Pontiac Grand Prix was nearly identical to the Cutlass Supreme, I went to see one. As I entered the showroom the salesman jumped up and rushed toward the door. Although car sales were stagnant I had not expected such a reception.

Actually, the coffee wagon had arrived and they

were heading for the doughnuts. No one remained behind for the prospect.

After I finally asked a salesman for help, he said they had nothing on the lot that met my needs. They could check with other dealers or could order from Detroit.

How long would that take? Depends. Could be six to eight weeks. The dealership went under a few months later.

There was a Ford that had nearly all the features I wanted, minus an airbag. I started talking lease versus purchase with an immaculately dressed, very personable salesman.

Could he fax me the numbers? No problem. I never heard from him again.

I had looked forward to being pampered. But it seemed that getting the car wanted was my problem. The selling was up to me.

My frustration was heating up. What I had thought would take days was growing to weeks, perhaps months.

I finally went to BMW. It was not until I was negotiating hairpin turns in a 318 that I realized that only one of the American dealers had suggested I drive one of their cars.

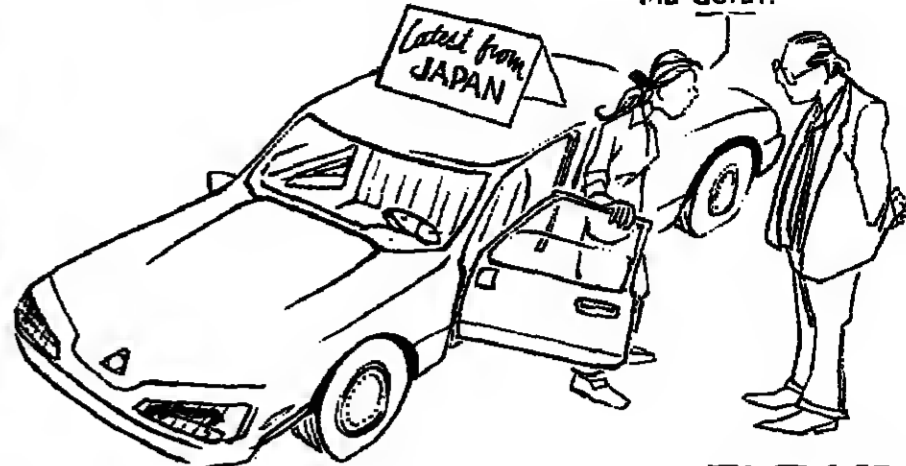
Next, I drove the Nissan Maxima and the Toyota Cressida; they were nice but not enough for me to abandon my resolve.

Then I went to Acura and drove the Legend. It had the safety and comfort features I wanted and I could have it in a few days.

The \$30,000 price was too high. If I accepted fewer frills it would cost \$26,000.

The next day I drove to an Olds dealer in another town. Buying there would mean extra

WELL... I LIKE THE CAR... I JUST DON'T KNOW IF I CAN AFFORD THE GUILT.



JANZIGER The Christian Science Monitor Los Angeles Times Staffer

time for maintenance, but I felt I had a duty. I told the owner, "Stop me, I'm about to buy Japanese." His lot had a wide array of models. Four doors? Anti-lock brakes? An airbag? Not possible. Two doors with anti-lock brakes but no airbag, or front-wheel drive and not the model I wanted. Anti-lock brakes in a model I would consider, but two doors, a column shift and I had to buy not lease it.

He looked around for two days. Nothing. It was too late to order a 1991, he said. Why not

wait for the '92s? How long, I asked? Six months. That afternoon I bought the Acura. In Detroit's book, I'm probably a casualty of predatory Japanese trade practices.

In my book, Detroit's lavishly overpaid auto executives not only don't know how to make cars, they don't even know how to sell them anymore. The writer is author of "The Cambridge Spies," a book about espionage. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

My Friend Is Dying

I have known about the illness since 1983 or 1984. I have followed the stories in the newspapers. I thought that I had come to terms with it by accepting that this was one of the realities of living at the end of the second millennium, an awful fact of life. Still, the disease seemed remote.

Why, then, am I furious? I am raging because for the first time, the disease has stricken a friend of mine. I learned about it only recently; he has known for two years that he carried the HIV virus. In those two years, we went to auctions together and to galleries (this is a man who loved art, who spent money on paintings even when he had nothing to spare for the essentials; for him, art and culture were essentials), to Christmas midnight Mass, to lunch in country restaurants. Not once did this private, dignified man let us know of the sentence hanging over him. Sometimes, when

popping in to his neighborhood (and my temporary parish church, I would find him; perhaps there he reflected on what he would not divulge to others. He would greet me then, speaking as always with confounding culture, this intellectual who over attended a university, but whose world was painting, literature and ideas, a lover of ancient Greece who went to Greece every year.

He is a man with a big circle of good friends, of real generosity notwithstanding his very limited means. He is at ease with all ages, so his warmth embraced successive generations of families. He welcomed his friends to his home with uncomplicated dignity and cooked memorable meals in an atmosphere of laughter and happiness. Last year, knowing that I would otherwise be alone, he invited me to join him and his friends for Christmas. We bought a Christmas tree together. At Christmas this year, I visited him in a hospital. Someday there will be a cure for

AIDS. Someday. But now, with the sentence of death hanging over this fine man, all I can feel is rage. And think of the waste of it all.

DAVID O'KEEFE Durham, England.

Blame It on Blind Faith

For 45 years, the Japanese have benefited enormously from America's blind faith in the god of free trade. It is imperative that we realize that the Japanese will never change unless forced to do so. France has been right to protect its producers and workers by strictly limiting Japanese access to its markets.

MORRIS BAXTER Isenbahgen, Germany.

America, Teach Your Own

Regarding "Too Much Unskilled Immigration Is Bad for You" (Opinion, Jan. 16) by Lawrence E. Harrison:

The lack of skilled immigrants to America since the 1950s is not the result of U.S. immigration policy, but of the phenomenal economic recovery in Europe coupled with social and political stability in the industrialized countries. The long-term and fundamental way for America to remain competitive is not to look to immigrants for brains but to educate its own people.

KATHERINE KEMP Kilchberg, Switzerland.

Or Just Skip Them Entirely

Regarding "This Sago of War and Tax Dues Off Thoreau's Cause" (Opinion, Jan. 2) by Colman McCarthy:

It is absurd and short-sighted for Mr. McCarthy to laud tax evaders like Randy Kehler and advocate "conscientious objection" to taxes. If people are encouraged to withhold their money from specific programs they do not like, less

will be spent on addressing the social problems Mr. McCarthy mentions. How many people would continue to pay taxes for welfare, food stamps and job training if they could conscientiously object and thereby keep their money? LEN STARK, Oxford, England.

Let the Buyer Be Told

Regarding the report "U.S. Widens Food Irradiation" (Jan. 13):

Irradiated food may be all right with researchers and governments, and it may be no less edible than other food processed by freezing, drying, canning, pasteurizing, smoking, curing and so on. Let the specialists debate. Meanwhile, the least that should be done is to enable the consumer to know what he eats. Special packaging should clearly indicate that the food is processed by irradiation. CHRISTIANE LINET, Brussels.

GENERAL NEWS

Members' Debts Undermine Wider UN Peacekeeping Role

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — At a meeting here on Friday, President George Bush and the leaders of the 14 other members of the Security Council are expected to call on the United Nations to play a growing role in preserving peace in trouble spots around the globe. But the organization finds itself facing a deepening financial crisis because many of these same member states are not paying their share for the operations.

The United Nations has been called upon to mount eight peacekeeping operations since 1988, compared with 15 in its previous 43 years of existence. This year it is planning ambitious new operations in Cambodia and Yugoslavia that will involve some 15,000 troops and policemen and that could double the organization's peacekeeping budget to more than \$1 billion.

This means that the United States, which pays 30.38 percent of these bills under a formula assessing members according to their wealth, could see its assessments for peacekeeping rise from around \$197 million last year to at least \$300 million.

No one at the United Nations knows whether the members will pay the new assessments.

The United States and other leading members already owe hundreds of millions of dollars in peacekeeping dues. At the end of last year, members collectively owed \$377 million in overdue peacekeeping assessments. While this debt was less than the record \$444.1 million at the end of 1989, the figure is still the second highest peacekeeping arrearage on record.

The declaration that Mr. Bush and the others plan to issue is full of appeals to expand the organization's peacekeeping role, but it contains no pledge to pay the bills.

"The world's leaders are coming here to tell us to work harder," said a senior UN official who asked not to be identified. "But will they remember their checkbooks?"

The United States remains the biggest single delinquent on peacekeeping, owing \$140 million at the end of last year. Of the four other permanent Security Council members, only China, which has the smallest share of the five, had paid its peacekeeping bills in full.

Russia, which has taken over the debts and the Security Council seat of the former Soviet Union, owed \$126.7 million for peacekeeping at the end of last year; France owed \$10.4 million, and Great Britain, \$4 million.

Among other leading contributors to UN peacekeeping, Germany's unpaid assessments totaled \$17 million; Ukraine owes \$12.4 million; Poland, \$10 million; and Italy, \$5 million.

In addition to unpaid peacekeeping dues, all UN members owed \$439.3 million to the regular budget, which again was the second-highest figure on record although slightly lower than the cumulative debt at the end of 1989.

Counting unpaid assessments for the regular budget, including the debt for this year, the total U.S. debt to the United Nations now stands at \$739.4 million.

Not counting this year's assessment, the United States owed \$407.5 million at the end of last year.

The mounting debts have surprised and angered many top UN officials because the organization's peacekeeping role has been widely praised in recent years. In 1988, the United Nations was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for peacekeeping efforts.

"It is a great irony," Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar said before stepping down last month, "that the United Nations is on the brink of insolvency at the very time the world community has entrusted the organization with new and unprecedented responsibilities. It is the member states who must collectively bear the responsibility for this most unfortunate situation."

While countries are assessed for the regular UN budget according to their wealth, peacekeeping contributions are divided differently. The five permanent Security Council members pay relatively more because of their special responsibility under the charter for international security.

Thus, while the United States pays 25 percent of the regular budget, its percentage of peacekeeping bills is 30.38. Russia pays 1.44 percent of peacekeeping costs and 9.41 percent of the budget. The shares for Britain are 6.10 and 5.02 percent; for France, 7.29 and 6.00 percent; and for China, 0.94 and 0.77 percent.

Calculating the cost of peacekeeping operations on a year-by-year basis is difficult, budget officials say, because the Security Council frequently mandates a force for a portion of a year or for a period bridging parts of two years. Start-up costs usually boost expenditure at the beginning of an operation, and it tails away later.

The cost of the new Cambodian peacekeeping operation, where in addition to sending troops and police, the United Nations must virtually take over the administration of the country to organize elections, is informally estimated at \$750 million to \$1 billion for the first full year. Start-up costs will be particularly heavy because of the lack of basic infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, airstrips and communications, which were destroyed by years of civil war.

As a result, officials believe the United Nations could spend \$600 million to \$700 million during the remainder of this year in Cambodia alone, assuming the operation gets fully under way by the start of the rainy season in May.

In addition, the Security Council is considering sending a 10,000-member force into Yugoslavia to oversee the fragile cease-fire at a cost estimated at \$350 million to \$400 million in a full year, bringing the total cost of both operations to about \$1 billion. This would be double the roughly \$500 million spent last year on peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, the Israeli-annexed Golan Heights, Kuwait, Western Sahara, Angola, Central America and El Salvador.

This year, the cost of these seven operations will fall slightly because the Central American observer group's activity is scheduled to end in April and the Angola operation is scheduled to end in October. UN peacekeeping costs in El Salvador will rise sharply, however, as its forces start overseeing truce and disarmament agreements there.

Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Actress, Dies

The Associated Press LONDON (AP) — Dame Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, the actress, died Monday at 101 in Halstead, Essex. Her 80-year career continued until this month when she appeared in a television film.

Dame Ffrangcon-Davies, who made her debut at the age of 20 in 1911 with a walk-on part in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," was one of the last links with the world of Victorian theater.

She played most of the Shakespearean female leads, including Juliet, Cleopatra and Lady Macbeth. Sally Mugabe, 59, Zimbabwe Leader's Wife

Agence France-Press HARARE, Zimbabwe — Sally Mugabe, 59, wife of Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe, and a member of the central committee of the ruling Zimbabwe African

National Union-Patriotic Front, died of a kidney ailment Monday.

Mrs. Mugabe, known in the official press as both Amai (Mother) or Mother of the Nation, played a prominent role in Zimbabwe politics.

Robert Fabery, 92, a former news editor for the Chicago Daily News and veteran foreign correspondent for The Chicago Sun Times, in Paris on Jan. 10 of complications from a fall.

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Drug Makers Fear Swiss Might Bar Animal Research

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Pharmaceutical executives warn that a referendum on "animal rights" in Switzerland next month could seriously hamper their industry and drive research and production facilities out of the country.

The referendum Feb. 16, the 10th on the issue in less than 20 years, is given a better chance of succeeding than the others for two reasons: It is couched in moderate language, and it coincides with the growing popularity of "speciesism."

This belief, which has a longstanding place in moral philosophy, holds that animals have natural rights and that to conduct experiments on them violates these rights.

It has become a major issue of "political correctness" in the United States, where a dispute has blown up over an article in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica that criticizes animal experimentation.

Medical researchers have demanded changes in the section about dogs, which states that biomedical research involves much cruelty and "has been questioned for its scientific validity and medical relevance to human health problems."

This is identical to the view held by a pressure group in Washington called People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

"The greatest improvements in human health and increasing life expectancy are due to environmental and lifestyle style changes," said Steven Simmons, a spokesman for the group. "To credit medical research on animals as responsible for a great deal of improvement in human health is quite frankly inaccurate."

The Swiss referendum, if successful, would give animal protection groups the power to challenge experiments in the courts. It would bar any experiments that cause pain or harm. And it would lead to the progressive elimination of experiments.

The referendum could have a major effect on the Swiss pharmaceutical industry, one of the most important in the world and a major element in the national economy.

Hans-Peter Sigg, vice president of the executive board of Sandoz Ltd., one of the big three pharmaceutical companies, said the effect would be to drive research abroad. This would be detrimental to animal rights in general, he said, because Switzerland offers a higher level of protection against abuse than many other countries.

Mr. Sigg said the situation is schizophrenic. While animal rights activists demand an end to experimentation, the Swiss government insists that such experiments be carried out before authorizing certain pharmaceuticals for sale.

He said that pharmaceutical companies avoid carrying out experiments on live animals wherever possible. It is expensive, computers make it possible to make better use of the data from a fewer number of experiments, and new methods allow researchers to work directly on cells.

Mr. Sigg said, however, that some research, whether in industry or in universities and hospitals, cannot be done without animal experimentation. But the number of animal experiments carried out in Switzerland by Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy and Roche fell to 800,000 in 1990, from 2.8 million in 1977.

Nearly 8,000 people are directly engaged in research involving animals, Mr. Sigg said. If this research went somewhere else, he said, production might have to move as well because production finances the research.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica says that experiments on dogs often have little to do with medicine.

Critics say the article does a disservice because it fails to include examples of the benefits of animal research and is therefore unbalanced. The Britannica, embarrassed by the dispute, said it is investigating the matter.

Meanwhile, Mr. Simmons said his organization was looking with great interest on the move to curtail animal experimentation in Switzerland.

If the measure is adopted, Switzerland will be the first industrialized country with such a ban.

UN Envoy Reports 'Step Forward' on Peace Force for Croatia

BELGRADE—A United Nations envoy said Monday that he took a "step forward" toward deployment of 10,000 peacekeeping troops in Yugoslavia as a result of talks with Serbian leaders from Croatia who are blocking the plan.

The envoy, Marrack I. Goulding, said after the talks with Goran Hadzic, the leader of the Serbs in eastern Croatia, that obstacles remained to sending the peacekeepers, but Serb hard-liners who oppose key parts of the plan appeared ready to cooperate.

Their support and cooperation is vital for the UN plan to take effect after seven months of fighting between Croatian militias and Serb irregular forces backed by the Yugoslav Army, in which 6,000 people have been killed.

"I'm encouraged by the way the meeting went and I believe that Mr. Hadzic and the people he represents are ready to cooperate with a UN peacekeeping force," said Mr. Goulding, a UN undersecretary responsible for the peacekeeping forces.

"I think it is possible to say that a step forward has been made," he said.

Mr. Goulding, a Briton, then flew out of Belgrade for talks in the Serb-controlled Krajina area of Croatia. He was to meet the Krajina president, Milan Babic, in the region's capital, Knin, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) south of Zagreb.

The United Nations has said it will deploy peacekeeping troops in Yugoslavia if a cease-fire holds firm.

The truce held in Croatia on Monday and only sporadic fighting has been reported since it came into force on Jan. 3. The 24-day truce has been the most successful of 15 cease-fires so far.

The leaders of Krajina, a large strip of land that includes an estimated 300,000 ethnic Serbs, oppose UN proposals for the Yugoslav Army to be replaced by UN troops to keep the peace.

They are also concerned that Serbian forces are to be disarmed, while nearby Croatian forces will keep their weapons, and want no part of the newly independent Croatia.

Mr. Hadzic said that he had suggested some changes to the UN plan but that he was also optimistic.

"We are partly satisfied with the talks," Mr. Hadzic said. "For the main part we reached agreement and we largely accepted the plan."



A Serbian woman, a refugee from western Slavonia, towing her belongings with a tractor as she searched for shelter in Vukovar.

Socialists Falter as Le Pen's Party Surges in Special Elections

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS—The governing Socialist Party of President François Mitterrand, battered by a weak economy and mired in a leadership crisis, has suffered a humiliating defeat in a parliamentary by-election and in special municipal elections as the vote of the extreme-rightist National Front surged.

On Monday, the results of six elections held Sunday suggested that the Socialists' popularity remained near its lowest point since Mr. Mitterrand took office a decade ago. They also showed that an angry French electorate is tired of traditional parties and drawn to the xenophobic platform of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, which proposes returning immigrants to their native countries.

"This poll indicates a worried country with a leadership crisis and a party in power that is tired and has lost its sense of identity," said Gérard Grunberg, a political scientist and member of the Socialist Party. "Ten years is long for any governing party."

With the approach of nationwide regional elections in March and crucial legislative elections next year, the results increased pressure

on Mr. Mitterrand to revamp the government. Several political analysts suggested that he may be obliged to replace Prime Minister Edith Cresson, who has been unpopular since she was appointed in May.

The Socialists' worst defeat was in the parliamentary vote in a depressed industrial district near the northern town of Lille, where the party's share of the vote plunged to 12.97 percent, from 31.14 percent in the last election, in 1988. The National Front's vote rose sharply

to 15.71 percent, from 10.36 percent, putting it in second place, ahead of the Socialists.

The leading party in that poll was the incumbent Union for French Democracy, a centrist party that took 46.81 percent of the vote. Its candidate and that of the National Front will contest a runoff on Sunday for the seat.

In a municipal race in the Alsatian town of Bischwiller, the National Front again gained more votes than the Socialists. Increasing its share of the vote to 14.39 percent, from 9.79 percent in 1988, the

Front came in third behind the Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy. The Socialists trailed in fourth place with 9.87 percent.

In other elections, the Socialists lost two municipal seats to centrist and conservative parties. In addition, to the National Front, two environmentalist parties performed well, taking some of the Socialist vote.

"This is a spectacular surge in our popularity," said Carl Lang, secretary-general of the National Front. "We now believe we can

gain 20 percent of the vote in the March regional elections."

The Front's platform calls for repatriating unemployed immigrants, using special camps to organize their deportation, and giving French citizens priority for jobs.

The evident target of the program, devised by the Front's leader, Mr. Le Pen, is the large Arab and growing African populations, which represent just over half of the 3.6 million foreigners legally resident in France. Among the party's proposals are new controls on the construction of mosques.

With nearly 3 million people unemployed, or more than 9 percent of the population, the economy stagnant and Mr. Mitterrand an increasingly aloof and distant figure, the Front's bold nationalist slogans have evidently struck a chord.

The Socialists, trying awkwardly to tread a middle path, have found themselves losing voters to the left and right. Their predicament and confusion were underlined by an anti-racism march in Paris on Saturday, when both Mr. Le Pen and the Socialist Party were attacked.

ANC Figure Accuses de Klerk of Death-Squad Complicity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE TOWN—An African National Congress leader accused President Frederik W. de Klerk on Monday of having full knowledge of death squads in South African townships and of doing nothing to stop them.

The ANC's secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, said a so-called third force, blamed by the ANC for many of the 4,800 deaths in factional fighting and other violence over the last two years, was "firmly lodged" within the army and police.

"reason to believe" that Mr. de Klerk "knows and has known all along" about the activity and had not done "anything to stop it." He made the comments at a meeting of foreign correspondents.

Defense Minister Roelf Meyer urged Mr. Ramaphosa to produce evidence.

"I know of no information that indicates anything which proves allegations," Mr. Meyer said, "and I am quite sure the president doesn't know anything about it."

The ANC has long charged the white government with complicity in death squads and other covert activity, but this was one of the

most direct accusations made against Mr. de Klerk.

The ANC, which is led by Nelson Mandela, says the government is trying to maintain white control by fomenting disorder in black communities while negotiating over a democratic future. The government blames the violence on black rivalry.

In another development, policemen fired tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse hundreds of demonstrators and arrested a leader of the militant Pan-Africanist Congress.

The Pan-Africanists, a black nationalist group, said they believed several people were

hurt in the incident at a stadium in Ennerdale, a mixed-race area near Johannesburg. But the police said they were not aware of any injuries.

About 500 to 1,000 people had gathered at the stadium to protest rent levels, electricity prices and other grievances.

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Netherlands	fl.	650	1,180	360
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—hand delivery	N.Kr.	3,200	5,096	1,760
Portugal	Esc.	40,000	72,800	22,000
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—hand deliv. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.	43,500	69,160	24,000
—hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.	55,000	69,160	27,500
Sweden (air mail)	S.Kr.	2,400	4,368	1,430
—hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,100	4,368	1,700
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Dior Goes for Classics, Valentino Looks East

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—So here it is at last! A collection of wearable clothes of classical elegance for couture clients to buy. Nothing ward! Nothing to make a woman look ridiculous! Nothing to frighten her husband—except the bill.

Dior had the slim, perfectly tailored suits that could take a mature woman anywhere; the cocktail dresses

PARIS FASHION

with a dash of something saucy at the back; the skinny caramel pants suit that Gianfranco Ferré has sent out for ever, that Ivana Trump is drooling over, and that bores the pants off everybody else.

So there is Dior's dilemma: the house has a designer who keeps giving the clients what they think they want. It keeps up impeccable standards of haute couture workmanship. Yet the collection does not have the creative juice to make high fashion flow, even if it is a relief to have a designer with both feet on the ground, while other designers are taking trips—Valentino to 1920s China, Jean Louis-Scherrer to Africa and the rest to over-never land.

The best is the tailoring, cut on the familiar slim lines, although the long jackets are aching for a new flirtatious partner instead of the stem straight skirts. The colors are lovely and well done: a range of hyacinth and lavender blues to soften up Ferré's favorite gray. The heels are high, the hats are large, and straw, is, as ever, Ferré's summer theme.

The slim lines looked oev at night for corinthian columns of drapery, and the impressionist flowered wedding gown was beautiful. But too much was predictable: the coat in full sail, the billowing blouse, the pleated stole, the whoosh of fabric at the back. Nice clothes, nice man, lovely workmanship. That's it folks.

At Valentino's show, the mood was Shanghai; the waists swung low and so, occasionally, did the hemlines. But here was dainty, decorative, porcelain-pretty China served up for the front-row ladies. Some sighed and died for it.

"These evening dresses—I've never seen such wonderful work," said Nan Kempner. If you want couture craftsmanship dedicated relentlessly to a theme, Valentino is your man. But that is not to say that his fancy dresses with willow patterns worked in lace, his Chinese lantern hems of looped ribbons or his chinoiserie vase embroideries are so easy to wear or have anything to say about 1992's turbulent times.

Since femininity is back, Valentino showed a flash of lace garter or slip peeping out from a side-split skirt. But mostly there was just a flutter of fabric—pale shantung or chiffon—tracing the torso in the 1920s silhouette and breaking out in pleats or loops from hip to knee. Sweet colors included hnebell and fondant pink.

The general effect was fancy, except when a slim white calf-length cheongsam-tinge slithered over nar-

row silver-embroidered pants. This would have been a smart way to handle long hemlines for daytime instead of dowdy and unconvincing mid-calf.

The skills of Valentino's Roman stellers came out at night. One ball skirt in a patchwork of tricolor ruffled tulle had taken four seamstresses one month to make, claimed a bursting-with-pride Valentino at his after-show dinner. There he had assembled the last of a social breed who might give or go to a grand ball—Umberto Agnelli, Prince Amyn Aga Khan, Princess Fuyal of Jordan. Most chic was Georgette Mosbacher in a black Geoffrey Beene jump suit for modern times.

Jean-Louis Scherrer felt the call of the wild, captured it, tamed it and brought it back home to Paris. If couture has to go off on safari, then Scherrer's out-of-Africa theme was very well done. The show started with a drum beat of drama: beaded collars and towering coiffures. Colors were henna brown and sun-baked mud, with tribal patterns and zebra prints. All this, plus exotic feathered accessories, was imposed on Scherrer's chic French silhouette, designed for Scherrer's front-row clients—Pat Kennedy Lawford, Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing, São Schlumberger and Beatrice, the glamorous young wife of the Duke of Seville.

A wind of change blew us to Tana, Scarlett O'Hara and all that is light and pretty. This part of the collection underlined the excellent workmanship in Scherrer's studio, where layers of iridescent chiffon ran like water down the body, a filigree embroidered bustier was as light as Lycra and petticoats fluttered like petals.

Hanae Mori's show was also about pleasing clients. Her flattering clothes in ice cream colors from pale pink to pistachio had a sense of movement in the asymmetric-cut jackets and floppy skirts. Dresses—often with graphic white collars—were a strong story and the petal-light layers, feather trims and lacy backs were part of the current feminine surge.

Even Pierre Cardin, whose collections usually just whirl on regardless—has caught on to femininity. One of his famous satellite skirts came out under flowered silk to make a space-age crinoline, and full-skirted dresses swirled around on the runway to show every last inch of panty hose. The rest was all flying buttress trims (that meant short skirts whooshed over bermuda body suits) and linear coats with sleeves cut into spikes and petals. Jackets now come decorated with heart or star-shaped gilt buttons.

Nina Ricci made the best of long hemlines by sending on divided skirts for day or by using the petticoat line. That meant short skirts whooshed over underlayers, or pleated shirtwaister dresses. This fro-fro contrasted with graphic pinstriped fabrics, gingham or pearl gray flannel. Designer Gerard Pipart's womanly look blossoms at night in dance dresses as sweet as their sugar candy stripes.

If there is a fashion message so far from these couture shows, it is that skirts are finally breaking away from the short and tight silhouette of the last decade: What once seemed so daring has become banal, and hemlines are not so much down—as out.

**Dior's dilemma:
Ferré's standards are
impeccable, but
lack creative juice.**



Clockwise from left: Gianfranco Ferré's tulle and ribbon fishnet gown for Dior with focus on the back; Valentino's embroidered dress with looped Chinese lantern hem; Hanae Mori's cocktail of lace and bows for an evening suit; Scherrer's African-print chiffon dress.



STYLE MAKERS

English Bathrooms CULTURE AND PLUMBING

LONDON—The term water closet may sound like a quaint euphemism, an otherwise polite way to describe a toilet, but over the years it has also come to be a pretty fair description of the typical British bathroom.

As often as not, it is a cramped, airless cubicle, a kind of architectural afterthought crouched at the end of a creaky hallway or hidden beneath the stairs of a 19th-century terrace house.

But in the last few years, the British bathroom has begun to come into its own. Not only are new houses equipped with larger and more luxurious bathrooms, but there is a growing trend to remodel and update old ones.

And there has been a sudden explosion in the consumer market for showers and shower stalls, to replace or supplement that most essential British fixture, the bathtub. The most elaborate are advertised as "power showers" because they employ hydraulic pumps, often noisy, to augment the chronically weak household water pressure. Built directly into bathroom walls, they cost the equivalent of \$200 to \$1,000, depending on spray options and flow rate.

"For years, Britons wouldn't hear of showers, partly because they liked their baths, and partly because we just don't have the proper water pressure," said Ste-

phen Quigley, managing director of Richmond's, a large plumbing supply store. In most English houses, water pressure is dependent on a gravity-fed tank.

"But I think the bath is going the way of the full breakfast," Quigley added. "It's a lifestyle thing."

In pushing out their bathroom walls and abandoning bathtubs for shower stalls, Britons may be doing something much more substantial than flirting with the latest trend in interior design. They are, in a way, tinkering with their cultural plumbing, a trend that some consider vaguely unsettling.

"Perhaps there is a bit of snobbery about it, but I think the idea that a bathroom ought to be carpeted and wallpapered and painted in peach colors is absurd, even vulgar," said Gavin Stamp, an architect, writer and member of the Victorian Society, which works to preserve and celebrate 19th-century architecture.

Indeed, some essential breakthroughs in the field took place in 19th-century Britain as a result of the work of Thomas Crapper, who invented the siphonless flushing mechanism, and the Reverend Edward Johns, who introduced his popular "dolphin" toilet to the United States at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Indoor toilets were not uncommon in British houses by the late 19th century, but the emphasis on bathing as a matter of general hygiene was much slower to catch on.

Bathrooms were not common in working-class housing until after World War I, said John Pennell,

the director of the British Bathroom Council, which represents big manufacturers of bathroom products. Even then, they were quite deliberately made the absolute minimum size. Their design, he said, probably reflected some degree of class bias.

"I think most architects, who were middle class, had a difficult time being persuaded that bathrooms were really necessary for working-class people," he said.

Beppe Severgnini, an Italian journalist who wrote "Inglesi," a social history of the English published last year by Hodder & Stoughton, said this meant that washing one's hands in England required choosing "between getting your hands scorched under the hot tap or frozen under the cold one."

But Pennell and others argue that the British are changing. Although the recession has slowed remodeling, the British Bathroom Council estimates that nearly half of all British houses own shower stalls, as against about 30 percent a decade ago.

One house with a "power shower" is that of David Deane, a London businessman, and his wife, Karen. "The old bathtub, with its hand-held shower, was fine if you had an hour to spare," said Deane, adding that he fell in love with brisk morning showers on trips to the United States and had a shower installed in his house in 1987.

As Pennell sees it, "The idea now is that the bathroom is part of the living space and ought to reflect the way people see themselves."

To that end, for example, Armi-

tage Shanks, the largest British maker of bathroom equipment, now markets complete bathroom suites in a variety of styles and colors with names like oyster, chablis, peach and champagne.

There is also a big market for antique fixtures salvaged from junkyards and demolition projects. In the last two years, at least half a dozen shops have opened in London, offering reconditioned basins, taps and heavy fixtures, like claw-and-ball feet and rolled edges.

Because the fittings are not the same size as modern pipes, they are often difficult to install, and much heavier than modern appliances, a hazard in itself.

A man who put a reconditioned antique marble tub into his Belgravia row house not long ago returned home to discover it in the basement, where it had fallen after crashing through three floors on its way down from a loft bathroom.

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- 47 Rumor: Fr.
- 48 Color of Lee's uniform
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- 51 Toward the sheltered side
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Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 27

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ARIL	ATLONG	LAST
ROLL	MOIL	SAVER
ALDO	UNDO	TRITE
BLEW	PIER	ADAK

WORLD TRADE & INVESTMENT EMERGING BLOCS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL GROWTH

LE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, APRIL 2 - 3, 1992

Co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune & the International Chamber of Commerce

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Simultaneous English/French/French/English translation will be available throughout the conference.

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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	61 1/4	60 3/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	+1/4
Apple	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	48 1/4	47 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
Novell	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	+1/4
Intuit	34 1/4	33 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Visa	30 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
MasterCard	26 1/4	25 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	+1/4
Amex	22 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1/4
Discover	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
Bank of America	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
Wells Fargo	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Citigroup	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
JPMorgan Chase	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AT&T	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	+1/4
Sprint	34 1/4	33 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
WorldCom	30 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Qwest	26 1/4	25 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	+1/4
Southwest	22 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1/4
Delta	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
American	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
United	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Northwest	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
Allegiant	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Boeing	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Lockheed	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+1/4
Raytheon	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Northrop	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
General Dynamics	95 1/4	94 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
Grumman	90 1/4	89 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4
Lockheed	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	+1/4
Raytheon	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4
Northrop	70 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	+1/4
General Dynamics	65 1/4	64 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	+1/4
Grumman	60 1/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
3M	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Eastman	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Genentech	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Novartis	95 1/4	94 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
Pfizer	90 1/4	89 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4
Merck	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4
Roche	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	+1/4
Schering	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4
Abbott	70 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	65 1/4	64 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	+1/4
Genentech	60 1/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Johnson & Johnson	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Pfizer	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+1/4
Merck	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Roche	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Schering	95 1/4	94 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
Abbott	90 1/4	89 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4
Genentech	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	+1/4
Novartis	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4
Pfizer	70 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	+1/4
Merck	65 1/4	64 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	+1/4
Roche	60 1/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Alcoa	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Aluminum	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+1/4
Steel	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Energy	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Chemicals	95 1/4	94 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
Pharmaceuticals	90 1/4	89 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4
Technology	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4
Telecommunications	80 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	+1/4
Transportation	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4
Utilities	70 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	+1/4
Real Estate	65 1/4	64 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	+1/4
Commodities	60 1/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	+1/4

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Toronto Volume Soars As Interest Rates Decline

By Michael Ellis
TORONTO — Investors chasing the upturn in the Toronto stock market are pushing daily volumes up to levels unseen since the plunge of October 1987.

The Federal Reserve's unexpectedly steep cut of one percentage point in the U.S. discount rate Dec. 20 reversed the Toronto market's flagging confidence, as it did for Wall Street, and fueled a sharp rise in Canadian equities.

Retail and institutional clients have been flooding trading desks with orders. "All of a sudden people want to talk to you," said Miriam Varadi, an investment adviser with Nesbitt Thomson Deacon Inc. in Toronto.

Average daily volume on the Toronto Stock Exchange rose to 31.8 million shares for the first 16 trading days in January, well above the daily average of 23.2 million shares for all of 1991.

The exchange's composite index climbed nearly 500 points, or about 9 percent, to about 3,630 since the Fed cut the discount rate.

Part of the rush to equities is attributable to contributions to retirement savings plans, which many investors are pegging toward stocks instead of bonds this year.

"Investors who have grown accustomed to 12 percent interest bills are growing blanching at 6 percent interest," said Bruce Hartman, director of investment management services with Midland Walwyn Capital Inc.

The maximum contribution limits to the tax-sheltered investment plans have been raised this year, and Canada's next federal budget may include incentives that could prompt increased investment in the plans, said Don Vialoux, vice president of retail equity sales with Richardson Greenshields of Canada.

"I think suddenly people said, 'Gee, that really is a low interest rate, and the Fed is trying to pick up the economy,'" Mr. Vialoux added.

CANADA'S MAJOR BANKS moved last week to cut their prime lending rates to 7.5 percent from 8 percent, although bond markets are soft and yields relatively high — nearly 9.1 percent for the benchmark Canadian 30-year bond — because of Canadian dollar weakness.

Corporate profits are still low, and news is dominated by layoffs and write-downs. In the most recent announcements, Molson Breweries said it was cutting 125 people from its sales and marketing staffs, Petro-Canada said it would close two refineries and 1,000 service stations and take a \$69 million Canadian dollar (\$315 million) charge, and McDonald Douglas Canada Ltd. said it would seek wage concessions from its 4,200 workers.

But it's the expectation of a slow recovery beginning mid-1992 that is lifting the Toronto stock market. "I think the economy is in transition, notwithstanding some of the economic numbers that are popping around," Mr. Hartman said. Though economic data supporting the recovery continues to be mixed, "the focus is turning a bit more to some of the positive statistics," he said.

Although the federal government on Monday reported that 1991 housing starts had fallen 14 percent from the previous year, the most recent brace of sales figures, reported last week, were encouraging. Statistics Canada said that wholesale sales had increased 0.5 percent in November from October, that department store sales had gained 0.8 percent in November after three consecutive monthly declines, and that retail sales had risen 0.7 percent in the month.

The government also said, in an indication of continuing economic softness, that consumer prices had dropped 0.5 percent in December as transportation, food, clothing and housing cost less than in November.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various international currencies.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Forward Rates, Key Money Rates, and U.S. Money Market Funds, showing various interest rate percentages.

Dollar Gains After G-7 Traders Await Bush's Program

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar rose Monday after the Group of Seven industrial nations said nothing about wanting a firmer yen, but trading was cautious ahead of President George Bush's State of the Union speech Tuesday.

The dollar closed at 1.6105 Deutsche marks, up almost 1 penny from Friday's finish of 1.5920 DM, and at 125.25 yen, up nearly 2 yen from Friday's 123.55.

The dollar rose to 1.4303 Swiss francs from 1.4113, and to 5.4855 French francs from 5.4285. The pound fell to \$1.782 from \$1.797.

Many traders had anticipated a G-7 call for a higher yen, as a means of stemming Japan's trade surplus and bolstering U.S. export growth.

"The bias is toward a slightly stronger dollar" after the G-7 meeting, said John Lyman, senior customer dealer at Bank of Tokyo in New York, suggesting the dollar could reach 126.50 yen Tuesday.

Matthew Robertson, a vice president at Banque Nationale de Paris in New York, said the dollar could reach 127 yen.

But some traders said the yen could easily reverse course and rise, depending on whether it can cross hurdles such as a stumbling Japanese stock market and political leadership troubles.

The mark came under pressure See DOLLAR, Page 10

Procordia Holders Urged: Reject Volvo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — An influential shareholder group recommended Monday that owners of stock in Procordia AB, which include the Swedish state, reject a \$6.6 billion merger with Volvo AB as offering to benefit Procordia.

The legislature's privatization committee met Monday to discuss the merger plan, which took the government by surprise over the weekend, but reached no decision and scheduled another meeting for Tuesday.

The deal is unlikely to go ahead if the committee advises against it, the industry minister, Per Westerberg, said. The government planned to sell its stake in Procordia later this year and has been hostile to the Volvo deal since it was announced Saturday.

The government owns a 34.2 percent stake in Procordia and 42.7 percent of its voting stock. Volvo is already the largest shareholder in Procordia with 39.5 percent of the equity and 42.7 percent of the voting stock.

The Swedish Shareholders Association, a general organization for stock market investors, said in its negative recommendation that the merger might dilute Procordia's profit. It added that the consideration Procordia is offering for Volvo shares — 9 Pro-

cordia shares for each 4 in Volvo — works out well above Volvo's market price. Volvo-B shares rose 5 kronor to 398 on Monday. Procordia A shares rose 2 kronor to 262 on the day.

"Our joint aim should be to reach a solution which benefits both parties," Pehr Gyllenhammar, chairman of both Volvo and Procordia, told Mr. Westerberg in his letter proposing talks.

Mr. Gyllenhammar briefed stock analysts at a meeting on Monday attended also by Volvo's chief executive, Christer Zetterberg, and Procordia's chief executive, Soren Gyll.

It emerged that the leaders of Volvo and Procordia did not seek open conflict with the government. Ulrica Slane, an analyst at Forcingsbanken Bank, said after the session. Analysts said the deal was designed to boost Volvo's cash flow, which has been hurt by growing international competition.

"It looks like Volvo is going to milk Procordia's food business to keep its car operations going," said a food analyst at Credit Suisse First Boston in London.

"This merger is going to drag Procordia backward," said Christian Diebitsch, an analyst at James Capel & Co. in London.

Mr. Diebitsch said investor interest in Procordia had been boosted recently by the company's restructuring program, which was moving it from a conglomerate to a stream-

Macy Asks For Court Shield

Retailer Forced Into Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — R.H. Macy Co., one of the largest and oldest American department-store chains, said Monday it filed for court protection from its creditors after a \$1 billion deal to bail out the indebted retailer collapsed.

After struggling to survive under the weight of \$3.7 billion in debt and widening losses due to weak sales, the 133-year-old retailer sought protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, said Michael Freitag, a Macy spokesman.

The filing came after Macy failed to meet a Saturday deadline to pay its vendors and the Loews Corp. chairman, Laurence Tisch, withdrew an offer to invest \$1 billion in exchange for a controlling interest in the department store.

Macy's problems stem from nearly \$4 billion of debt incurred in a 1986 buyout by senior managers and the 1988 acquisition of the Bullock's and I. Magnin chains.

The bankruptcy filing will allow Macy to get access to a fresh line of credit so suppliers will continue shipping merchandise to the 251 stores the retailer operates.

The Manufacturers Hanover unit of Chemical Banking Corp. said it told Macy it would provide the retailer with \$500 million to \$600 million of debt-in-possession financing.

Earlier this month, Macy said it was delaying payments to vendors by two weeks, until this past Saturday, to comply with terms of its bank lending agreements.

In the meantime, the company tried to put together a rescue plan under which Mr. Tisch, a Macy stockholder, would have invested \$1 billion more in the company.

But Prudential Insurance Co. of America, a major creditor, rejected the proposal and Mr. Tisch withdrew his offer late Friday. With no other options, Macy was forced to turn to bankruptcy court.

Russia Plans Limits on Energy Investors

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service
TYUMEN, Russia — Reflecting the caution with which Russia is approaching foreign investment in its oil industry, Viktor Lopukhin, the fuel and energy minister, has said that his government would try to prevent Western oil companies from earning too big a return on their investments.

One Russian strategy will be to expand competitive bidding for the right to explore for oil or to develop existing fields, Mr. Lopukhin said in an interview in Tyumen, the capital of Tyumen Province and the center of Russia's western Siberian oilfields.

The Russians will also try to avoid exclusive exploration or development rights. And joint ventures, popular now, might be de-emphasized because they can override the contribution of foreign companies and undermine what the Russian partners.

"We don't want to refuse joint ventures or to say that we won't give exclusive rights in cases where there are good reasons to give them," Mr. Lopukhin said. "We also want to be predictable in our policies. A lot of work has been done on joint ventures, and we don't want to undo this or disrupt things. But if there are better ways to do things, then we will do them — step by step."

Mr. Lopukhin was in Tyumen for a conference sponsored by the U.S. Energy Department that is bringing together more than 50 American oil industry executives and nearly as many Russian government officials and managers of Russian oil operations.

Mr. Lopukhin's views ran somewhat counter to the general approach of the American oil companies. Given what the companies consider to be the high risk of investing in a country in turmoil, they have sought exclusive exploration and development rights in exchange for their money. And they have shied away from competitive bidding that might require them to pay millions of dollars in advance to the Russian government.

Indeed, an important goal of the conference, which started Monday and runs until Friday, was to discuss the rules that should govern foreign investment.

Mr. Lopukhin said the rules would be flexible. ■ Russian Mining Protest
A major Russian gold mining company is threatening a production halt unless the government raises the price it pays for the metal and meets other demands, Reuters quoted the Tass news agency as reporting on Monday.

The independent Interfax news agency said the state-owned company, Yakutia Gold, had already decided to hold a two-week warning shut-down from Tuesday and planned to take further unspecified protest action on Feb. 10.

OPEC to Debate 5%-7% Output Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NICOSIA — Oil ministers of the OPEC nations are likely to consider production cuts of 5 percent to 7 percent at a Feb. 12 meeting in Geneva, the Middle East Economic Survey predicted on Monday.

The weekly newsletter said it understood that Saudi Arabia and its partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council advocate a cutback of between 5 percent and 7 percent of current output by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It said that view would "no doubt find echoes elsewhere in OPEC."

Such a cutback would yield a reduction of between 1.2 million and 1.7 million barrels a day on current OPEC output, which the newsletter estimated at 24.3 million barrels a day.

The newsletter said the reduction would probably call for cuts by all members except Kuwait and Iraq. Oil prices firmed on speculation of production cuts. In London, North Sea Brent crude for March delivery ended at \$18.29 a barrel, up seven cents from Friday. In New York, West Texas intermediate-type oil for March delivery was up 35 cents a barrel, to \$19.35.

With 2 Notebook Models, Compaq Starts Cutting Prices

DALLAS — Compaq Computer Corp. on Monday introduced its first computers under its new reduced-price strategy — two notebook models with several new features and retail prices ranging from \$2,900 to \$4,600.

After Eckhard Pfeiffer took over as chief executive on Oct. 24, he vowed that Compaq would price its machines closer to the thriving clone makers like Dell Computer Corp. And the two notebook models appear to blend Compaq's emphasis on new technology with a lower price.

Other rivals gained ground on Compaq last year and forced the company into abrupt and sweeping changes. The new models were in development before Compaq's directors selected Mr. Pfeiffer and ousted Joseph (Rod) Cannon, a day after the company announced a \$70.3 million loss and its first-ever layoffs. The cutback trimmed 1,400 jobs, or 12 percent of the work force.

Portugal Acts To Push Down Its Currency

LISBON — The Bank of Portugal said escudos on Monday to depress the strong currency, which was once more edging close to 86 per Deutsche mark, a central bank spokesman said.

Dealers said the Bank of Portugal bought dollars, but the central bank spokesman did not specify which foreign currencies were traded.

The escudo opened at 86.20 against the mark, the currency against which is most traded, after closing at 86.22 on Friday. It strengthened to 86.13, then fell back to 86.19 after the intervention.

The Bank of Portugal also intervened on Monday and Wednesday last week.

High domestic interest rates and the central bank's declared intention of maintaining a stable exchange rate in the run-up to Portugal joining the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System have kept the escudo buoyant.

Brussels Pushes Farm Policy Shift

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The EC Commission on Monday urged European Community agriculture ministers to proceed with detailed revision of the EC's costly farm policy in advance of a comprehensive agreement on a new trade treaty.

Several EC countries said, however, that Community farmers might be "punished twice" if agricultural subsidies were reduced in EC negotiations and then again in talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, so they urged a wait-and-see approach pending completion of the GATT talks.

But the Commission, says that the Community cannot afford to sit still while diplomats squabble at the Geneva-based GATT talks. "We urgently need to reform our farm policy for internal reasons."

The Community has rejected a plan unveiled last month by GATT's secretary-general, Arthur Dunkel, which said the direct payments are still subject to GATT rules on subsidies.

Mr. Dunkel hopes to conclude the five-year-long Uruguay Round of GATT talks by April.

On the first day of a two-day meeting of EC farm ministers, the Portuguese presidency of the Community held bilateral talks with each country that lasted into the night. Depending on the outcome of those sessions, a new presidency paper may be unveiled on Tuesday.

"The paper would say that the framework of the MacSharry plan is okay, but then call for some modifications," said a Portuguese spokesman.

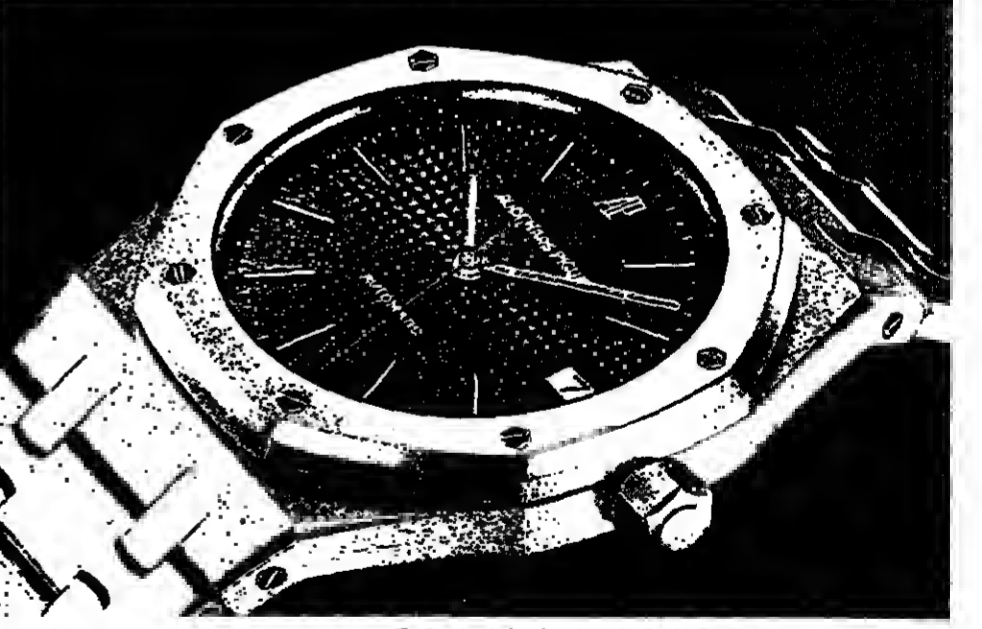
EC Expansionism Troubles the U.S.

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The new U.S. ambassador to the European Community on Monday chided the EC for seeking an additional seat at international events rather than consolidating its representation as the Community draws closer together.

The EC Commission invariably seeks a role at international conferences, such as last week's Washington meeting on aid to the former Soviet Union, even though the 12 Community nations are already represented individually.

"One of my recurrent tasks, in recent months, has been to explain to elements of my government less familiar with the complexities of European institutions why a uniting Europe needs greater representation than would be the case were it still divided," said the U.S. ambassador, James F. Dobbins.

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MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Awaits Presidential Help

NEW YORK — Apprehension about Washington's curbing activity on the Wall Street Monday, where volume slipped under the 200 million share mark. Blue chips rose but broader indicators lost ground.

President George Bush will give his annual State of the Union address Tuesday night, during which he will outline proposals to stimulate the economy. Congress is also expected to lay out its own ideas for spurring a recovery.

The Dow rose about 7.83 to 3,240.61. Gainers led losers narrowly. The Nasdaq index fell 0.6 percent to 621. Volume this week has typically topped 200 million shares. It was 213.6 million Friday and totaled around 191 million Monday.

Mr. Bush is expected to suggest some forms of tax cuts, and analysts say the programs may include a reduction in the capital gains tax. But until the plans are fully laid out Tuesday night, "I don't think anyone is going to do anything serious," said Philip Orlando, equity portfolio manager at Unity Management.

"People want to see how inflationary any of the programs will be and what the reaction from the debt market will be. If bonds sell off, you could see the equity market follow suit."

"The bond market is probably a little worried about all the different programs to stimulate the economy," said Tom Callahan, executive vice president at Yamachi International. "If we don't get something concrete, we could sell back off again."

Bond prices drifted slightly lower in trading. Shares of Chrysler Corp. added 1 1/2 to 15 1/2 and Ford Motor rose 1 to 3 1/2. Shearson Lehman Brothers raised its ratings on both the companies to reflect expectations the industry is set for a recovery.

General Motors rose 1 1/4 to 34. It was one of 21 stocks well-respected stock picker Peter Lynch recommended.

The stock of Telco Systems fell 1 1/2 to 12 1/2. It said its second quarter profit would not meet expectations.

Mr. Galazzi said any speculation of imminent U.S. economic recovery is likely to prove unfounded. Chris Igo, international economist at Chase Manhattan in London, said any mention by Mr. Bush of increasing U.S. competitiveness through a weaker dollar will be seen as just rhetoric.

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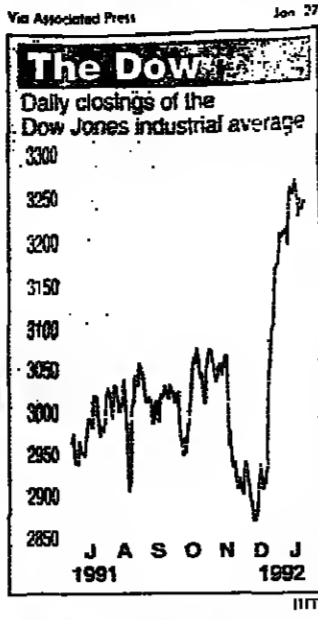


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Sales of Existing Homes Up 0.9% WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sales of existing homes rose 0.9 percent in December as buyers responded to the lowest mortgage rates in 18 years, said the National Association of Realtors last Monday. For the year, sales totaled 3.29 million units, 0.3 percent below 1990 and the lowest annual total since 1985.

The housing sector clearly has benefited from declines in mortgage rates and is showing signs of improvement," said the president of the association, Dorcas I. Helfant. Separately, John Robison, deputy secretary of the Treasury, said that banks would have to end their "timid approach to lending" before there could be a recovery in the home-building industry. If lending does not pick up, he told the convention of the National Association of Home Builders in Las Vegas, America's banks "are just not performing the function they were put in business to perform." U.S. housing starts dropped to 1.015 million in 1991, the lowest since 1946.

Merrill Reports Record 1991 Profit NEW YORK (AP) — Merrill Lynch & Co., the biggest U.S. securities firm, reported on Monday a record profit of \$696.1 million for 1991, capping a boom year on Wall Street. Like other firms, Merrill capitalized on rocketing investor demand for stocks and record levels of corporate stock and bond underwriting that led Wall Street out of a slump dating from the 1987 market crash. Merrill's profit, up from the previous record of \$463.2 million in 1988, came on revenue of \$12.4 billion, up 11 percent from \$11.15 billion in 1990. For the fourth quarter, it reported a fivefold increase in net earnings, to \$170.7 million, up from \$23.7 million in the year-earlier period, on revenue of \$3.12 billion.

Merrill said it experienced gains in all major areas and cut costs excluding ones tied to the high level of business activity, such as compensation. Merrill's board also increased the firm's authority to buy back common stock by five million shares. Merrill already has the back common stock by five million shares. The company had about 114 million shares outstanding in the fourth quarter.

GM Sets \$750 Million Share Offering DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — General Motors Corp. said Monday that it planned to offer \$750 million worth of a new class of preferred stock convertible at the investor's option into GM's Class E common stock. The dividend rate on the new stock and the number of Class E common shares into which it can be converted will be determined at the time of the offering. The proceeds are to be used for general corporate purposes. The dividends paid on class E stock are based on the net income of Electronic Data Systems Corp., a wholly owned GM subsidiary. (AFK, UPI)

Mexico Sells 51% of Banca Serfin MEXICO CITY (Combined Dispatches) — Controlling interest in Mexico's third-largest bank, Banca Serfin, has been sold to the financial group Operadores de Bolsa for \$924 million, the Finance Ministry said. The ministry's bank privatization committee said the price for the 51 percent stake was 2.65 times Serfin's book value. A rival bid from a group of investors led by directors of Grupo Bursatil Mexicano came in for \$48 million less. (Reuters, UPI)

For the Record Japan Air Lines has agreed to make 10 firm orders worth \$1 billion for the Boeing 777, which is scheduled to go into service in 1995, Boeing Co. said Monday. It said JAL would also take 10 options on the jetliner. (UPI) Grumman Corp. reported that its fourth-quarter net income jumped 47 percent to \$24.5 million, or 71 cents a share, from \$16.7 million, or 48 cents a share, during the fourth-quarter of 1990. Revenue rose 2 percent to \$1.14 billion, from \$1.12 billion. International Business Machines Corp. predicted improved profits over the next three years, with revenues growing at an average rate of about 5 percent as margins stabilize and operating costs fall. (Reuters)

DOLLAR: It Advances After G-7

Monday from concern about the health of the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, post-G-7 expectations that Germany might ease its monetary policy and worries about industrial action in Germany.

Despite the caution in trading before Mr. Bush's address, analysts said they didn't expect his speech to have much impact on currency rates. Mr. Bush is expected to announce tax cuts and other measures to stimulate the U.S. economy.

Carlo Galazzi, currency trader at Nikko Bank in London, said there was little impetus in Europe to push the dollar higher. In fact, he said, "Much of the market really was to sell the dollar, but is still a little frightened to be caught short" ahead of the Bush speech.

Mr. Galazzi said any speculation of imminent U.S. economic recovery is likely to prove unfounded. Chris Igo, international economist at Chase Manhattan in London, said any mention by Mr. Bush of increasing U.S. competitiveness through a weaker dollar will be seen as just rhetoric.

Mr. Igo said the U.S. consumer confidence figure for January, to be reported Tuesday by the Conference Board, will likely show confidence little changed from its subdued level last month.

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SQUABBLE: Nissan Head Raises Level of Anger in Dispute on Trade

aneese parts," he said Monday, referring to Robert A. Mosbacher, the commerce secretary. "But that is not what politicians should decide. Engineers do the tests," he said, and that is the only determinant Japanese makers use.

U.S.-Japan Pact Assailed The head of the European Community car industry lobby group on Monday dismissed the recent

U.S.-Japanese car trade agreement as "more cosmetic than real." In Bonn, Economics Minister Jürgen Mühlmann also attacked the trade agreement as contrary to the free-trade principles of GATT.

He was especially critical of the accord's planned boost in Japanese imports from the United States, which "could be injurious to the market chances of German and European products."

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China Bank To Expand Forex Role

Agence France-Press
BEIJING — The Agricultural Bank of China plans to radically upgrade its profile in the foreign-exchange markets, in a direct challenge to other national banks that currently dominate the market, the China Daily said Monday.

The bank, China's leading agricultural financial institution, plans to build 700 domestic offices equipped with computers to boost its foreign exchange capacity in 1992, the newspaper quoted bank sources as saying.

Last year, the bank absorbed only \$240 million in foreign currency deposits, while savings deposits at Industrial & Commercial Bank and the Construction Bank of China reached \$3.3 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively, the source said.

In a bid to increase its share of the business, the bank also plans to improve its existing savings network and increase hard-currency borrowing from abroad.

The bank has so far borrowed around \$730 million from European governments and financial institutions, and, according to general manager of its international department, Wu Chengxi, "has forged links with 112 banks in 21 foreign countries."

Asia Tries Cordless Phone Network

Singapore Tests System With Troubled History in U.K.

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — The CT2 cordless-telephone technology has had a troubled commercial history in Britain, but in Asia the view is that such a system can be a success.

Singapore on Monday became the first Asian country to launch a nationwide cordless phone system based on the technology, which employs digital cordless phones linked by devices known as teleports. It will be followed within the year by other networks in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and China.

When the technology was introduced in Britain in 1989, four consortiums jumped at the chance to capitalize on it. But more than two years and several millions of dollars later, one of the companies has suspended operations and two others have shut down completely, declaring that Cordless Technology 2, or CT2, as it is known, is an interim technology with no commercial future.

Britain will also launch a CT2 system in 1992, but it is backed by the British subsidiary of Hong Kong-based Hutchison Telecommunications Ltd., which

purchased 65 percent of the fourth British consortium last year.

Proponents of CT2 call the British effort a marketing disaster. Far from being an interim technology, they say, CT2 will fill the gap between expensive cellular phones and less costly, but limited, pagers.

Bob Growney, senior vice president and general manager of Motorola's Paging and Telepoint Systems Group, which is supplying the hardware for the Singapore system, predicted that CT2 phones would become "as ubiquitous as the personal stereo."

Industry analysts are not as enthusiastic, but most agree there is a future for CT2. "It's becoming a very marketable technology which will do well in certain environments," said Daniel Widdicombe, a research analyst with Wardley James Capel Far East Ltd., of CT2. "However I do think it is an interim technology."

CT2 is a lighter, more compact, but more powerful version of today's cordless telephones. Because it is digital, it has a clearer signal. It can be used within 100 meters of its home base. The system also allows a user to make calls whenever he or she is near a telepoint outside the home.

A Worried ASEAN Presses Trade Bloc

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — Leaders of export-oriented countries in Southeast Asia, concerned over the growth of regional economic blocs and the possible collapse of world trade talks, said Monday they would press ahead with plans to form their own free-trade area while trying to strengthen economic ties with other nations.

Opening a two-day summit meeting of the Association of South East Asian Nations, Singapore's prime minister, Goh Chok Tong, said that moves to form regional economic blocs and the possible collapse of world trade talks, said Monday they would press ahead with plans to form their own free-trade area while trying to strengthen economic ties with other nations.

Mr. Goh said that if the single market in Europe — and that to be formed under the North American Trade Agreement now under negotiation between the United States, Canada and Mexico — remained open to trade from other countries, they would still have a "decisive and negative impact" on ASEAN unless the group acted promptly to make itself more competitive.

"Unless ASEAN can match the other regions both as a base for investments as well as a market for their products, investments by multinational companies are likely to flow away from our part of the world" to Europe and North America, he added.

Under the ASEAN program, tariffs on a wide range of goods are to be phased down to no more than 5 percent within 15 years, starting next January.

However, services and agriculture are not covered, and countries will have the right to exclude sensitive industries they want to protect.

Chokkai Aksaranan, president of the ASEAN chambers of commerce and industry, said that no exclusions should be allowed.

Mr. Goh warned that if the Uruguay Round of global trade talks failed, the United States and the European Community would use their markets "to seek greater economic security, even if they do not call it protectionism or managed trade."

However, many business executives remain doubtful that proposals to liberalize trade within the Association of South East Asian Nations are sweeping enough to ensure that investment from Japan and other countries will not be diverted to Europe and America.

ASEAN links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo	Nikkei 225	
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225	Monday Close	Prev. Close
4650	1600	27500	4,564.73	4,600.08
			1,545.92	1,542.32
			1,642.32	-0.29
			21,007.11	21,072.15
			570.55	568.78
			771.93	781.63
			678.11	664.29
			5,341.49	5,298.99
			1,268.20	1,278.68
			260.49	258.05
			1,487.02	1,481.34
			1,007.09	993.04

Suspect Held in Japan Loan-Fraud Case

Reuters
TOKYO — Police said Monday they had arrested the president of a computer software firm for allegedly forging bank documents and using them in a multimillion-dollar loan fraud case.

They said Yoji Nasu, president of JEC Co., had been arrested and a former deputy manager of a branch of Tokai Bank, Susumu Morimoto, was rearrested.

Mr. Morimoto and a financial broker, Katsunori Muroka, were arrested last month, suspected of forging bank documents used as collateral by Tokai clients to obtain 63 billion yen (\$508 million) in loans from other sources.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	1991	1990	1989
United States			
Amer. Brands			
3M Corp.	1,200	1,100	1,000
Amgen Inc.	1,200	1,100	1,000
Amstar Corp.	1,200	1,100	1,000
Amstar Plastics	1,200	1,100	1,000
Amstar Textiles	1,200	1,100	1,000
Amstar Fibers	1,200	1,100	1,000
Amstar Paper	1,200	1,100	1,000
Amstar Chemical	1,200	1,100	1,000
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Amstar Fibers	1,200	1	

SPORTS

For Resorts, Olympic Gold Turns to Debt

By William Drozdiak

BRIDES-LES-BAINS, France — When the French Alps were selected five years ago as the site for the 1992 Winter Olympics, this tiny spa and several neighboring villages celebrated what they believed was their good fortune by indulging in a frenzied building boom to transform the region into a glittering showcase for the Games.

The 600 residents of this once-dilapidated "fat farm" decided to renovate the thermal baths, build a cluster of modern apartments along with a glass casino and town hall and erect a funicular to carry skiers to the slopes four miles (6.5 kilometers) away.

But now, only two weeks before the Games begin, Brides-les-Bains has come up short — by about \$15 million. Despite hefty state subsidies and an avalanche of private funding, the village is on the brink of bankruptcy. Contractors are clamoring to be paid, and banks are refusing to make any more loans.

"I have no idea where we are going to get the money," said the mayor, Jean-François Chedal. "If somebody else does, he is welcome to take the keys to my office."

As the rest of France basks proudly in the

limelight, the winter Olympics have quietly turned into a financial debacle for the sites where the games will be held. Of the 13 Alpine villages that will host sporting events, four have nearly gone broke because of profligate spending on the Olympics.

The Albertville Games — named for the drab industrial town below the mountain resorts where the competition will take place — could turn out to be the most expensive Olympics ever staged. Nearly \$800 million is being spent on the Games themselves, while more than \$1 billion has been invested in infrastructure projects, such as a new four-lane highway that cuts through the Alps.

Michel Barnier, the Savoie politician who along with the former ski star Jean-Claude Killy conceived and planned the Albertville Games, believes they "will probably end up breaking even." He said 670,000 of a total of 800,000 tickets had been sold, and many Alpine resorts report that rooms are still available.

The financial salvation of the Games has been assured by corporate sponsors, which forked over multimillion-dollar stipends to associate themselves with the Olympics, and the sale of television rights.

Those figures provide little consolation for the financially strapped villages that will

host the Games. Alpine resorts have been suffering in recent years because of a lack of snow and a flagging interest in skiing throughout Europe. Many villages in the French Alps fear that their enormous investments may founder unless publicity from the Games generates new business.

Despite the ruinous cost, Chedal defends the investments made in Brides-les-Bains. "This town was dying," he explained. "So we used the Olympics to revamp it for the year 2000, so that we can attract tourists year-round and provide a prosperous base for our residents. But we spend much more money than we realized would be necessary."

Chedal said he was hoping for some kind of bailout, perhaps from the government or the International Olympic Committee, since raising taxes to meet such a huge debt is out of the question.

Critics say that much of the development associated with the Olympics will worsen a glut of resorts in a region that already has the biggest concentration of ski lodges in the world, with beds for more than 300,000 tourists. Among the most virulent opponents of preparations for the Games are environmentalists, who warn that the accelerated building plans were ill-conceived and

will end up causing irreparable damage to the mountain landscape.

"We are not against the Olympics and its ideals, but we are against tearing up the countryside for the Games," said Monique Gauthier, a biology professor who heads a regional organization for the protection of nature.

Barrier rejects the arguments of the environmentalists, contending that much of the investment in the Games has gone into improvements, such as new sewage treatment plants, that will help the local ecology.

What worries environmentalists is the vast geographical scope of the Games, which will be dispersed over 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometers).

The long-standing rivalries among the Alpine villages where the Games will be held has contributed to the frenetic pace of development, as each tried to compete for glamorous events by building the best facilities.

As a result, five new skating rinks have been built, including a \$6 million facility in Pralognan-la-Vanoise, whose inhabitants were hoping that their 2,000-seat rink would help them snare a popular sport like hockey. To their bitter disappointment, the village ended up with curling.

2d Run by Merle Tops Compagnoni

The Associated Press

MORZINE, France — Carole Merle of France won her third consecutive World Cup giant slalom on Monday, and for the fourth time, Italy's Deborah Compagnoni finished second.

Americans Diann Roffe and Eva Twardok were third and fourth, reversing their finish of a week earlier.

Merle, tied with Compagnoni after the first run, had the fastest second run on a fog-shrouded course in the last World Cup giant slalom before the Olympics. Her two-run time was 3 minutes, 16.97 seconds.

Compagnoni, who won a super-giant slalom Sunday, was 18 hundredths of a second slower on the second run and finished in 2:17.15.

Defending Olympic champion Vreni Schneider of Switzerland was fifth. Two-time World Cup overall champion Petra Kronberger of Austria continued her run of disappointments, failing to qualify for the second run.

Trial of Tyson Begins, Bias Charge Rejected

Reuters

INDIANAPOLIS — Former world heavyweight champion Mike Tyson lost the first round in his trial on rape charges Monday when the judge rejected his lawyers' complaint that there was a potential racial bias in the jury selection process.

Marion County Superior Court Judge Patricia Gifford made the ruling on the first day of the 25-year-old Tyson's trial on charges that could put him in prison for 63 years. James Voyles, one of the fighter's high-powered attorneys, asked Gifford to rule that the jury-selection process does not allow for a fair representation of blacks from the county. Gifford immediately denied the motion, as she had in pre-trial hearings.

But by raising the issue again, the defense appeared to be laying the groundwork for an appeal if Tyson is convicted of raping an 18-year-old beauty-pageant contestant in his Indianapolis hotel room last July.

Tyson arrived at the courthouse shortly before 9 A.M. dressed in a black overcoat and black double-breasted suit set off by a red tie. Accompanied by lawyers and other members of his retinue, he walked through a gauntlet of television cameras and reporters without saying a word.

A few people in the crowd applauded. One man shouted, "Hang in there."

Inside, Gifford introduced the lawyers for both sides and shortly afterward called a brief recess in the trial, which is expected to run at least two weeks.

Tyson's flamboyant promoter, Don King, made an appearance and, not surprisingly, found his way to the press room, where he proceeded to hold court.

In his usual rambling style, he said he hoped "for due process and a level field... a level table" for Tyson, the biggest money-making fighter of the promoter's long career in boxing.

All of the seats in the small courtroom were taken up by the approximately 50 prospective jurors. Gifford has ruled that the press and the public be kept out until many of the potential jurors have been dismissed. The trial is being broadcast through closed-circuit television to a special media room.

Holyfield May Fight Bowe

Heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield will fight Kidrick Bowe at the Mirage on May 8 if a legal hurdle is cleared this week in New Jersey, a spokesman at the Las Vegas hotel told The Associated Press.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the fight is "definitely on" if Holyfield can get clearance Thursday from a judge in Passaic, New Jersey, to fight someone other than Tyson in his next outing.

Tyson withdrew from a fight scheduled for Nov. 8 in Las Vegas because of a rib injury and had a tentative date to fight Holyfield there on March 20 before his trial date was set.

Kiwi Appears Flightless Downwind Against Italy

By Angus Phillips

SAN DIEGO — The Kiwi proved a flightless bird in the long-awaited first race between the favorites to challenge for the America's Cup.

New Zealand's ultralight, radical Cup entry, known to foes and fans alike as the Kiwi boat, got rudely shoved around by rival Italy at the start Sunday, rallied briefly to grab the lead, then wound up a loser in a dying breeze.

Italy skipper Paul Cayard pounced on Kiwi skipper Rod Davis in prestart maneuvering and pushed New Zealand over the starting line early.

Davis was forced to turn back and recross the line after the gun sounded, which put him 14 seconds behind.

But as the breeze slowly built from 6 knots to more than 10 under cloudy skies, the New Zealanders inched up on and passed their rivals halfway up the first three-mile (five-kilometer) upwind leg.

The Kiwis rounded the first mark 12 seconds ahead, but Italy

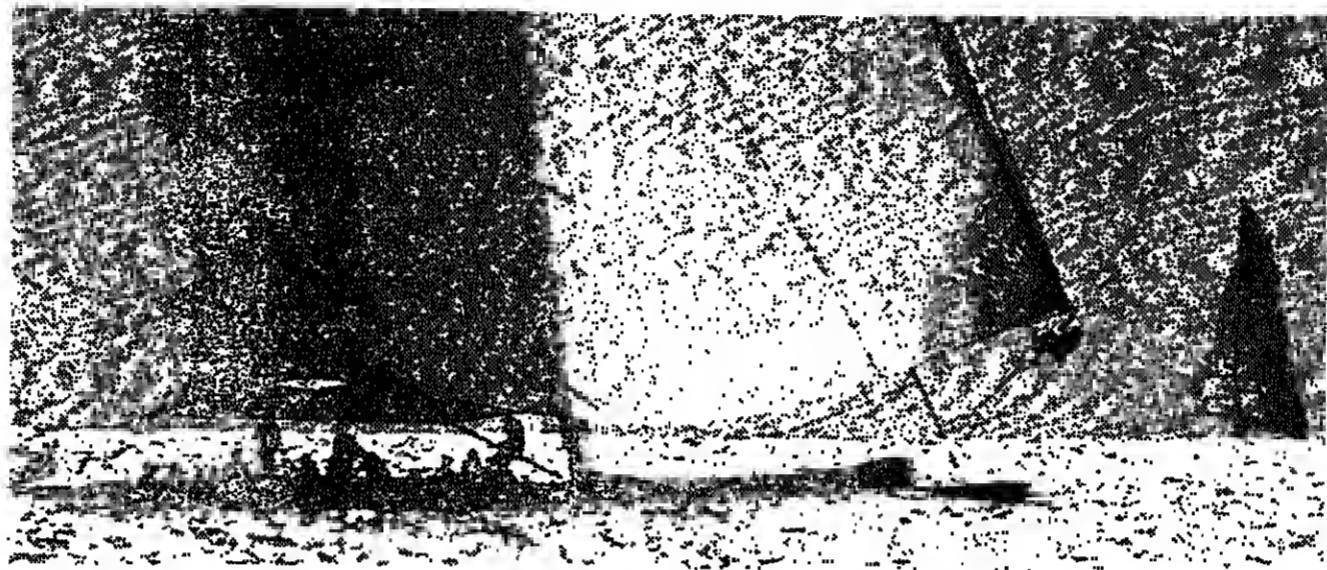
came steaming back to easily pass downwind and streak away to a 51-second lead.

As the boats turned again to head back upwind on the third leg, six miles into the 20-mile race, the breeze dropped to the point that the race committee described it as undetectable.

New Zealand bobbed around in the windless chop, nearly coming to a standstill, but Cayard managed to keep Italy's sails full and stretched out a commanding lead of 4 minutes, 12 seconds. The race was effectively over.

By then the placid Pacific was a confusion of scattered boats. Four races were going on simultaneously on the same course, having started 10 minutes apart. But in the patchy, shifting zephyrs, boats from different matches found themselves side by side.

For the second straight day, Japan passed boats from a pair that had crossed the line in front of both Spain and Sweden, as well as its actual opponent, Challenge Australia.



A crewman aboard the Ville de Paris had an upwind view of the race in which the French yacht beat Spirit of Australia by 11 minutes.

Japan won its match by 8:52; Spain beat Sweden by 4:22 and Italy's final margin of victory was 2:14.

France's Ville de Paris, which lost its protest of Saturday's narrow defeat to New Zealand, downed Spirit of Australia by a whopping 11 minutes.

The America's Cup protest committee ruled that the bopwsprit used

by New Zealand was within the established guidelines.

"No limitations exist in the International America's Cup Class rules with regard to the deployment of bopwsprits, and no limitations prevent the use of bopwsprits," said a statement released by the committee.

Italy's ability to pass New Zealand

so easily on the downwind leg was a surprise. New Zealand's ultralight construction is considered a big advantage when sailing downwind, and her weakness, if any, was thought to be upwind performance.

The racing Sunday suggested the opposite might be true. It also set skeptics to wondering if New Zealand was sandbagging on the downwind leg, so as not to show all

its tricks to the Italians in the first of their three meetings before the semifinals.

The eight challengers will stage three round-robin series of trials before the top four square off in semifinals in March, followed by a two-boats final series to select a challenger in April. The winner faces a U.S. defender in May.

SIDELINES

Walker Tears a Tendon in Spain

BARCELONA (AP) — Kenny (Sky) Walker, who won the National Basketball Association's slam-dunk contest in 1989 while playing for the New York Knicks, said Monday he probably will return to the United States this week to undergo surgery the right Achilles' tendon torn while playing for the Spanish league team Granollers.

Walker was hurt while playing in a league game Sunday night. The 6-foot, 8-inch (2.03-meter) forward is expected to be out three to five months, effectively ending his first season abroad after only four months.

For the Record

Mark Calcavecchia won his first tournament since the 1989 British Open when he pulled away to a five-stroke victory Sunday in the Phoenix Open. Eric Cantona, who practiced Monday with the English team Sheffield Wednesday, had his two-month ban cut to four matches by French soccer league officials.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

PLAYING cautiously against a formidable opponent may appear to be common sense, but in reality nothing could be further from the truth. Caution lets the opponent have a free hand to develop his game with a minimum of interference. The opponent should not be given such a boon. Even if your aim is the modest one of making a draw, you should press as hard as you can to seize the initiative, to keep the enemy on the defensive.

This is in keeping with the old saying that the best defense is a good offense. Except that it applies equally to the occasions when you have White, can make the first move and have no need for defense. A recent case was the cringing strategy of the Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman in his game with the world champion Garry Kasparov.

In the Classical Frenchetto Variation of the King's Indian Defense, Black gives up his pawn toehold in the center with 10...e4 to obtain mobility for his pieces. Normally White would have played 10...e4 in place of 10...h3 and Black's strategy would have been to keep him defending his e4 pawn as a way of blunting any aggressive intentions. But in this game, Timman tried to avoid pressure by limiting himself to the careful 13...e3.

After 15...Nec4, it can be seen that the Dutchman's negative strategy had allowed Kasparov a comfortable position. Perhaps Timman should have acknowledged that he had no initiative and sim-

plified with 16...Ned4, but he preferred to press on stubbornly with 17...b5.

Suddenly he was awakened from his labors by Kasparov's imaginative knight sacrifice, 19...Nf2! — that's what the champion had been building toward with 14...J5, 17...J4 and 18...hg. On 20...Qf2 Ng4! Qf3 Ne3, Timman could not play 22...Rd3 because 22...Ned3 Ba1 (23...Qf2? Nb2 24...Qb2 Bd4 25...Rd4 Qc2) was either one rook or the other! Ne2 24...Qe3 Nd3 25...Qd3 Qc3 26...Qc3 Re3 27...Qd3 Nd3 a rook plus three pawns for two minor pieces.

So Timman tried 23...Re1 B44 23...Nd5, hoping for 23...cd7 24...Bd4 when White takes over. But Kasparov's plan had been to exchange his queen for two rooks with 23...Nd4 24...Bd4 Qe1 25...Re1 Re2 Bf1 cd and to develop a mating attack against the white king.

Timman should have attempted to get out of the black bind by 29...Qd2 Re1 30...Kg2 Ra4 31...Be2, whether or not he could have held the resulting end game. Instead, he relied on the passed b pawn that he acquired after 29...Qb7, but his advance soon proved to be too slow to stop Kasparov's attack.

One 33...Rb4, there was no time for Timman to keep on with 34...b7 in view of 34...Rbb1! 35...h8/Q (or 35...Qa6 Bc4) Rf1 36...Kg2 Rf2 37...Kh3 Rb2.mate.

After 35...Re2, there was no defense for the white king. Timman gave up with both players having a minute left to avoid a time forfeit.

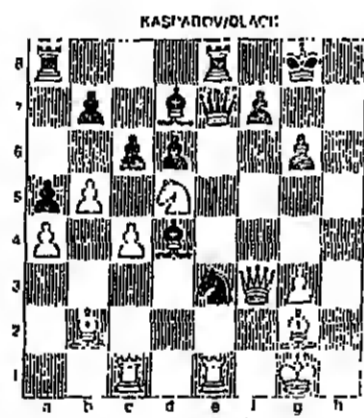


Table with chess notation: KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE. Columns: White, Black, White, Black. Rows: 1-16 moves.

FALSE GODS

By Louis Auchincloss. 214 pages. \$21. Houghton Mifflin Co., One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE title of Louis Auchincloss' latest collection of stories is "False Gods," and the title of each tale in the volume summons the name of a well-known pagan deity. Specific myths, however, are invoked only in the most general way.

Spanning more than a century, these stories all share Auchincloss' familiar fictional territory: the world of the aristocratic rich who live on Manhattan's Upper East Side and keep country homes in Canada and Virginia.

Most of the heroes in these stories are undone, compromised or plunged into crisis by their desire for social standing or their flouting of society's strict rules. Oscar Leonard (nee Ullman), the narrator of "Hermes, God of the Self-Made Man," is a self-hating Jew who grows up acutely aware of being an outsider. Oscar assiduously cultivates a Yale classmate named Horace A. Aspinwall, and years later marries Dorothy, the wealthy and socially prominent woman whom Horace loved in his youth.

The marriage, however, quickly foundered over their different attitudes toward money and family honor. Dorothy, he recalls, "found it ignoble that I should manipulate the mean old world of the Stonors and Aspinwalls for our own greater comfort and glory"; and she assails his efforts to play down, even erase, his Jewish roots. Their differences come into the open when their son announces that he wants to change his name back to Ullman and enlist in the Allied war effort against Hitler.

Alistair Dows, the hero of "Athena, Goddess of the Brave," is fearful that his aristocratic friends and family will scorn him for being cowardly at heart, and he spends a lifetime trying to conceal his true nature; when World War II erupts, he realizes he is "more afraid of the stigma of noncombat duty than combat itself." His worries are realized years later when a freak incident at sea — a seriously reminiscent of a situation in Conrad's "Lord Jim" — tests his courage and exposes him to his society's censure.

Because Auchincloss tends to hurry through the narratives, compressing years of incident and emotion into a couple of paragraphs or pages, these stories tend to have a somewhat perfunctory and attenuated feel. The psychology of his people is presented in mechanical Freudian terms and the characters tend to express themselves in creaky banalities and clichés.

"The world can be your oyster, my boy," one man recalls his father saying. "If you only have the guts to swallow it." When Auchincloss steps back from his characters, and abandons all efforts to penetrate their consciousness, the results are decidedly better. If Auchincloss ultimately fails as a convincing storyteller in this volume, he nonetheless manages to reaffirm his stature as an observant social anthropologist of the American upper class.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BOOKS

PEANUTS



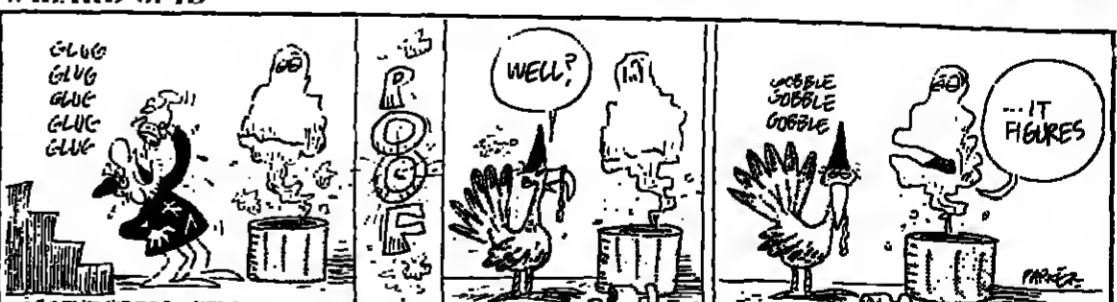
BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD OF ID



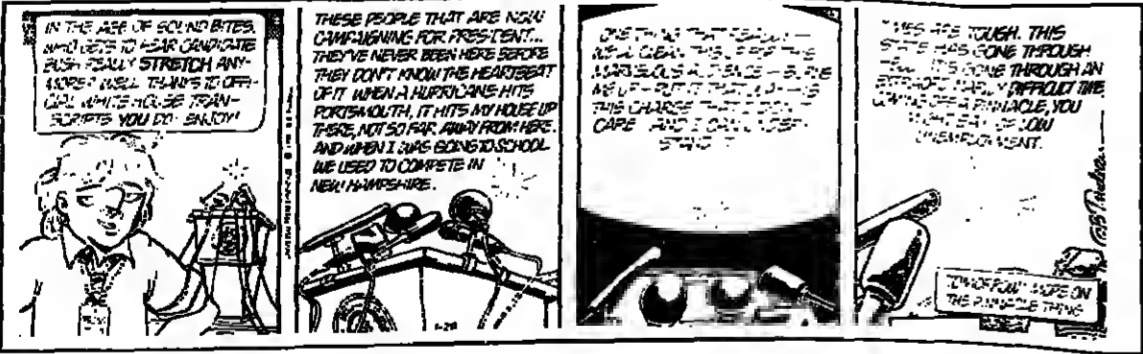
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

A word game section with a grid of letters and instructions. The grid contains words like MYPTE, RAWGE, MIGNIT, and KUPHOO.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and possibly a list of items or advertisements.

Jeff... (Handwritten note)

SPORTS

Redskins Cap Dream Season With Nightmare for Bills

Super Bowl Stats

Table with columns for Washington and Buffalo stats: Rushing, Passing, Receiving, etc.

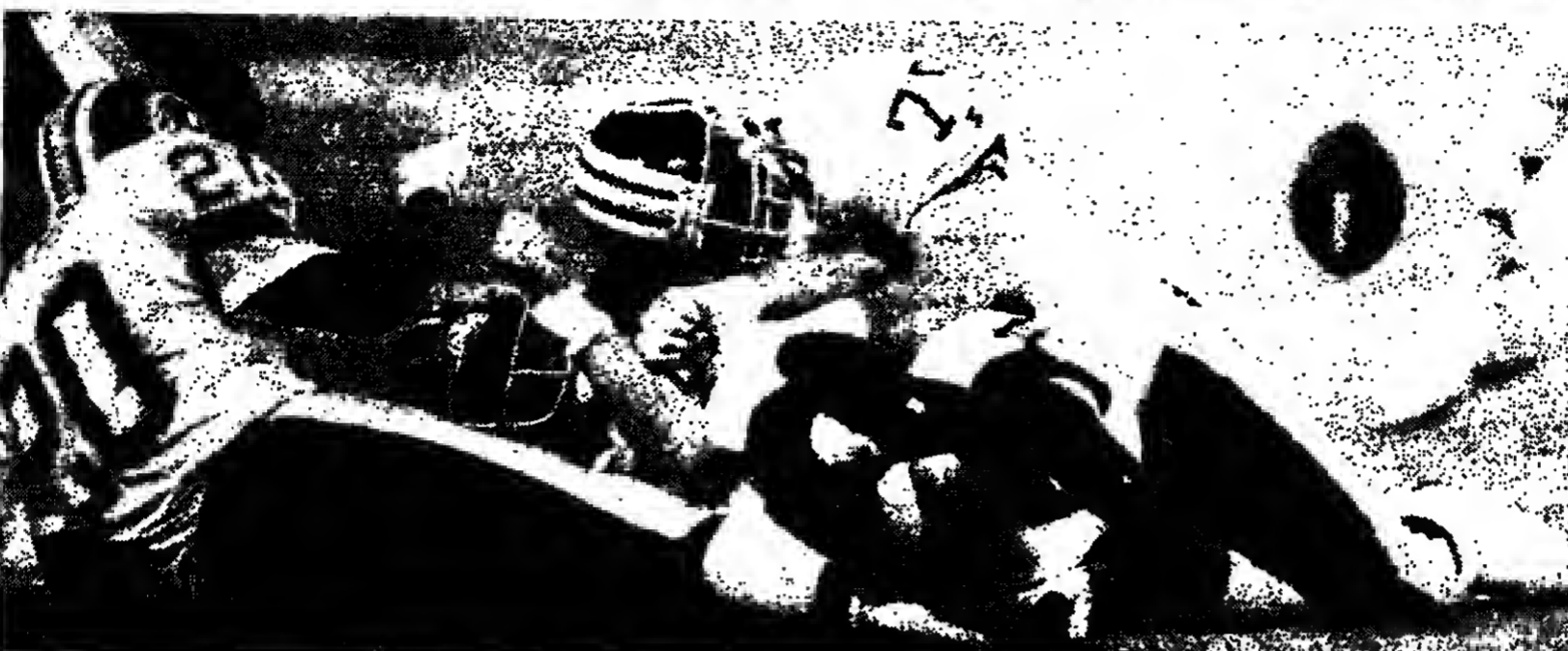
By Richard Justice... MINNEAPOLIS — Had the Washington Redskins dreamed of a way to finish their remarkable season, it would have included a composed, big-time effort from quarterback Mark Rypien and a defense that swarmed over their Super Bowl opponent from beginning to end.

By Ken Denlinger... MINNEAPOLIS — The way in which the Washington Redskins stopped the hurry-up Buffalo Bills en route to their 37-24 victory in Super Bowl XXVII wasn't called the Marshall Plan, although that would have been appropriate.

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Jim Kelly fumbled when hit by Alford Mays (20) and Eric Williams in the third quarter, setting up a Redskin field goal. Kelly was sacked five times, intercepted four.

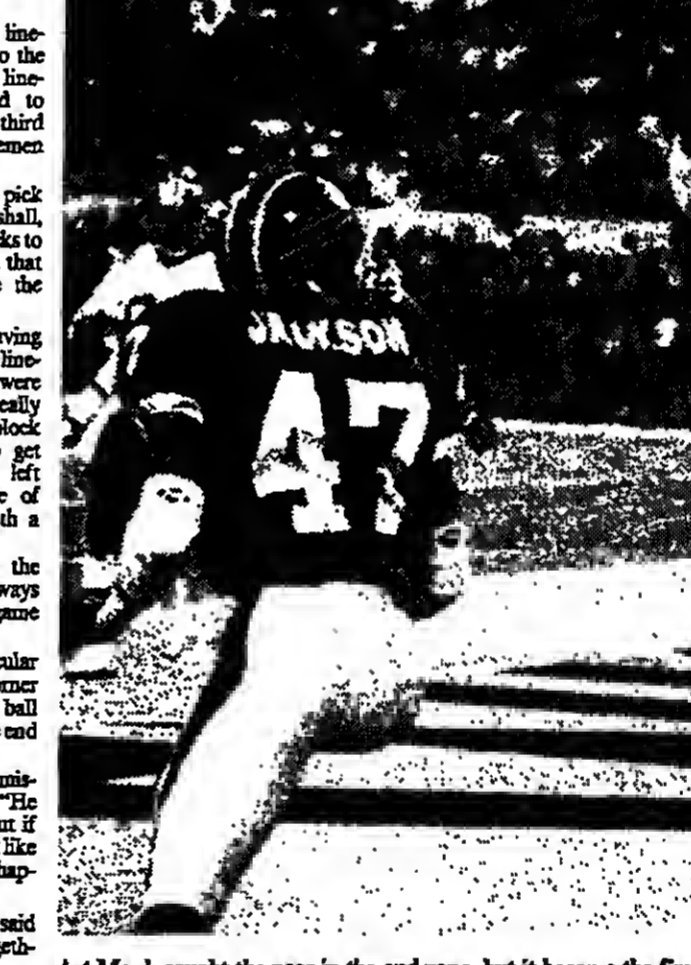
Kelly 'Fuzzy,' No Bills Sharp

By Mike Freeman... MINNEAPOLIS — From the beginning, things went badly for the Buffalo Bills. They had to kick off twice because of a miscommunication with the officials.

'Marshall Plan' Worked

By Ken Denlinger... MINNEAPOLIS — The way in which the Washington Redskins stopped the hurry-up Buffalo Bills en route to their 37-24 victory in Super Bowl XXVII wasn't called the Marshall Plan, although that would have been appropriate.

Art Monk Caught the Pass in the End Zone, but it Became the First Super Bowl Touchdown Reversed



Art Monk caught the pass in the end zone, but it became the first Super Bowl touchdown reversed.

Records Set or Tied table listing various NFL records for Super Bowl XXVII.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL NBA Standings table showing Eastern and Western Conference standings.

WESTERN CONFERENCE Major College Scores table.

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES table listing scores for various college sports.

THE AP TOP 25 TEAMS table listing top teams in various sports.

HOCKEY NHL Standings table showing Western Conference and Campbell Conference standings.

British Bookies Pick Redskins Again

LONDON — British bookies have wasted no time in setting the odds for next year's Super Bowl.

ESORTS & GUIDES BELLE EPOCH THE ESCORT SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page) ESCORTS & GUIDES

SKIING World Cup Results

TRANSACTIONS COLLEGE BROCKPORT STATE-Named Anne Fowler women's field hockey coach.

AT&T USADirect Service. Your Express Connection to AT&T Service.

ART BUCHWALD

The Basher of Eniwetok

WASHINGTON — The biggest Japanese-basher I've ever known — even bigger than Lee Iacocca — was Pfc. William Brinkerhoff who served with me in the Marine Corps on Eniwetok during World War II.



One night in 1944 during an air raid I hugged one side of the foxhole and he hugged the other. "Someday," he said, as one of the enemy bombs hit our ammunition jump, "the Japanese will turn on us."

As ammunition went flying in every direction, Brinkerhoff showed his nose deeper and deeper into the coral. He whimpered, "I don't trust anyone who wants to blow me up."

Restoring Birthplace of Francis Assisi. The Associated Press. ASSISI, Italy — The Franciscans and their sister order, the Poor Clares, have appealed for the restoration of the birthplace of Francis of Assisi.

Today's INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY Appears on Page 3

PERSONALS MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us, Saint Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us, Saint Jude, help of the hopeless, pray for us, Amen. Say this prayer nine times a day, by the ninth day your prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication cost must be prepaid.

THANK YOU JESUS AND Saint Jude for answered prayers and hopes received. DJB

ANNOUNCEMENTS THE HIT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

drudgers, he'd be in Tokyo making automobiles and television sets. "What's a television set?" "I don't know. I just made that up," I told him.

The bomber made another run on our airfield and the explosions were deafening. Brinkerhoff yelled above the noise, "Call me a racist, but all Japanese pilots were born out of wedlock!"

"That attitude shows narrow thinking. They have as many reasons to fight World War II as we do. They can't afford to be stuck with a large inventory of Japanese cameras just before Christmas."

"I'm not asking you to invite him to join us for a beer in case he's shot down. At the same time it doesn't heal wounds if you tell everyone in the Marines how much pleasure you get out of bashing the Rising Sun."

"I'm sorry," Brink responded, "I must have lost my head when the bombs hit our fuel dump."

"You're having a normal reaction to an uncomfortable situation," I assured him. "But we can't let a little bombing interfere with our future relations. In years to come when Japanese bashing is fashionable again, you can tell your grandchildren about this experience. Until then you have to keep your mouth shut and your nose to the coral."

"If I can't bash the Japanese, can I bash the Germans?" "You can now, but after the war it won't do you any good."

ANNOUNCEMENTS HEALTH INSURANCE for Americans Abroad. Water issue of Flanagan's 24 pages New York City. Call for members of Federated League of American Overseas.

Jerry Rubin's New Incarnation

By Daniel Akst Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It isn't easy carrying the words "yippie turned yuppie" as a kind of Homeric epithet through the narrative of your life. Whose heart is so hard that it cannot bleed a bit for Jerry Rubin?

Here is a 53-year-old whose motto was once, "Don't trust anyone over 30." Here is a businessman who screamed, "Capitalism killed my father." Here is a guy whose press bio says he's president because he "perceived the '60s to be a decade of self-inspection."

Talk about the ravages of time. Rubin interrupts our interview to take a phone call. "It's one of our prospects," he explains, adding managerially, "You know the rule — only handle a piece of paper once."

So much is written about businesses leaving California, but exciting new enterprises are moving here all the time. Jerry Rubin Network Marketing Inc., for example, relocated to Brentwood from New York City several months ago to take advantage of Californians' manifest love of good health and "multilevel marketing."

Before you see the actual Jerry Rubin at his headquarters, you might get to watch the Jerry Rubin video. If you were weeping for the tragedy of the guy, your catharsis is over. The tape depicts images of Martin Luther King, John F. Kennedy and Mao Zedong with up-to-date special effects as a kind of preamble to its main purpose, which is to get you to help sell a collection of powders and potions for an outfit called Omnitrition International Inc. of Carrollton, Texas.

"People's entrepreneurship," Rubin calls it. To him, it's just the sort of idea that will catch hold in California. "It's hype," says John Renner, president of the nonprofit Consumer Health Information Research Institute in Kansas City, Missouri, adding, "The stuff they're offering is horsefeathers."

Rubin and Omnitrition are selling such products as "Focus — Nutrients for the Brain." Many — but not all — are "Designer Foods" derived from the work of Durk Pearson and Sandy Shaw, who wrote a best-selling book called "Life Extension — A Practical Scientific Approach."

These people take a little bit of evidence and jump to conclusions," says Bonnie Liebman, nutrition director at the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "The implied claims of Pearson and Shaw have not been substantiated."



A serious, clean-cut Jerry Rubin, at memorial for Abbie Hoffman in 1969.

But, says Wurtman, "there is no evidence that a normal person taking the 'smart foods' you take in such large quantities in California has any demonstrable effect." He adds that this doesn't mean further studies aren't worthwhile, but that even if these substances are shown to work, they should be regulated as drugs.

Says Renner: "You'd think a guy as bright as Jerry Rubin could find a better way to make a living." Maybe, To Rubin, what he did in the 1960s and what he's doing today are perfectly consistent. His whole career, in fact, is of a piece. Some years ago, he was famous for "networking" parties, at which ambitious New Yorkers traded business cards. He still runs networking parties, now in his offices here. "In the '60s, people wanted freedom," he says. "What do they want in the '90s? Freedom."

Cynics might say Rubin and his ilk are consistent mainly in being responsible for a kind of revolutionary self-indulgence, but that seems a little simple. Certainly he's always had an unimpeachable flair for promotion, whether in dramatizing opposition to the Vietnam War, assailing the System, or lately, getting people to sell products such as Omnitrition's "Dow," using classified ads festooned with dollar signs.

Regrets? Rubin says he has none, although his marriage has collapsed and he was wrong about capitalism, which seems destined to outlast him. "I could say I wish that in the '60s I wasn't so negative about amassing money," he says thoughtfully. "You always like to edit your life. But basically, no. I think we changed the world."

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J. Carter Brown Resigns At U.S. National Gallery

By [Name]

J. Carter Brown, who has overseen the transformation of the National Gallery of Art in Washington from a small, specialized art gallery to one of the largest and most complex U. S. art institutions, announced his intention to retire as director this year. Brown said that he was leaving to devote more attention to other activities, including chairmanship of the U. S. Commission of Fine Arts and the Pulitzer Architectural Prize jury.

Brown, 57, born into a wealthy family that gave its name to Brown University, has spent his whole career at the gallery. He joined its staff in 1961 and became its 34th director in 1969, when he was 33. His decision to depart as soon as his "successor is selected and in place" was wholly unexpected.

"Carter really threw a bomb this time," said the board chairman, Franklin D. Murphy. The gallery celebrated its 50th anniversary last year with a torrent of gifts and it has also marked the 10th anniversary of its successful East Building, whose construction Brown oversaw. "It's like quitting just after winning the Super Bowl," said one employee. "I have had no full-time employment offers or plans."

Brown said "I already have too many irons in the fire and the minutes are scarce." Confronted with life on a mythical desert island, Prime Minister John Major says he would get by with a cricket ground, a snatch of opera and a 19th-century English novel. He was the 50th anniversary guest on the British Broadcasting Corp.'s popular program, "Desert Island Discs," on which guests talk about their lives and choose eight favorite records before being cast away on an imaginary desert island with one luxury, one of the records and a book. Major chose London's Oval cricket ground as his luxury.

Arson is suspected in a fire that destroyed a rare music collection in Burbank, California, that included a manuscript signed by Beethoven, letters by Fanny and Wagner and a first edition of Mozart's "The Magic Flute." The fire was blamed on a building that housed the Deutsch and Rigler Foundation, which owned the collection and supported several U. S. arts organizations, and a venture capital business called the Ledler Corp.

Users of the Encyclopaedia Britannica's Instant Research Service were more interested in Edgar Allan Poe last year than they were in Jesus Christ, Pablo Picasso or the Capote. Among those who requested the most requests for information from the service, Poe came fifth in a sampling of 162,000 queries. Margaret Motter, director of the service, said the top 10 in order: John F. Kennedy, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Abraham Lincoln, Jesus, Picasso, Capote and Nikola Tesla. Nikola Tesla? He was a Serbian-American who discovered the rotating magnetic field. He died in 1943, and Motter said she had no idea why he made the top 10. Nor did she have any explanation for Poe ranking. The writer was not among the top 10 in 1990.

An expensive, protracted antitrust court battle over the publication of stories by John Cheever finally sputtered to an end. After fighting since 1988 over "The Collected Stories of John Cheever," the publishing firm Academy Chicago and the late writer's family have reached a settlement. Mr. Cheever, the writer's widow, and two children have agreed to drop lawsuits they filed in New York, exchange Academy Chicago's right not to publish any out-of-copyright material by the celebrated writer, who died in 1982, for two years. There are about 15 stories by Cheever in the public domain.

PARIS — The move that makes half-owned electric utility companies into wholly-owned ones is being pushed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The union is pushing for a law that would force the government to buy out the last American-owned utility companies. The law would also force the government to buy out the last American-owned utility companies.

PEOPLE

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South Deakin Key R... JOHANNESBURG... The Afrikaner... thought to have a few... is the largest of several... observers say it could... to Mr. de Klerk's pol... arm arms. The movement's me... on bail. A police spy... would be charged with... connection with a new... Mr. Terre Blanche's l... shot and killed in a clas... Mr. Terre Blanche's w... given a speech there. T... dot and passed in a clas... Mr. Terre Blanche's w... agreement that the ar... the right to end its boyco... to a new constitution. "I am warning the Sou... in the way they be... conduct, they are really b... be said. The police gave no exp... delay between the August... arrest Tuesday, but such... not uncommon in South... the timing of the arrest... See ARREST, F... By Barton Gel... WASHINGTON — The... official history of the G... led by interview disc... war was fought and th... selected from its outcome; P... The war is being refo... of memoranda circulat... containing eight chapt... any combatants the... surf, prestige and mo... military budgets. The... from the factual and... become squabbles over... example, the air force ob...